HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,336—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1904. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The Best and Most Complete Guide in India.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

| Date of Sailing. 1904 Saturday, 2 P.M. | Steamer. | Tons. | Connecting at Aden with. | Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 19th Nov. | ARCADIA | 6603 | OCEANA | 6610 |
| 26th ,, | EGYPT | 7912 | | |
| 3rd Dec | CALEDONIA | 7558 | MACEDONIA | 10512 |
| 10th ,, | MARMORA | 10509 | | |
| 17th ,, | ARCADIA | 6603 | CHINA | 7912 |
| 24th ,, | PERSIA | 7951 | | |
| 31st ,, | CALEDONIA | 7558 | MOLDAVIA | 9500 |
| 1905. | | | | |
| 7th Jan. | ARABIA | 7903 | | |
| 14th ,, | ARCADIA | 6603 | VICTORIA | 6522 |
| 21st ,, | ORIENTAL | 5284 | | |
| 28th ,, | CALEDONIA | 7558 | HIMALAYA | 6393 |
| 4th Feb. | EGYPT | 7912 | | |
| 11th ,, | ARCADIA | 6603 | INDIA | 7911 |
| 18th ,, | CALEDONIA | 7558 | | |
| 25th ,, | PERSIA | 7951 | BRITANNIA | 6525 |
| 4th Mar. | MACEDONIA | 10512 | | |
| 11th ,, | ARCADIA | 6603 | MONGOLIA | 9505 |
| 18th ,, | ARABIA | 7903 | | |
| 25th ,, | PENINSULAR | 5294 | OCEANA | 5610 |
| 1st April | PERSIA | 7951 | | |
| 8th ,, | ARCADIA | 6603 | MARMORA | 10509 |
| 15th ,, | EGYPT | 7912 | | |
| 22nd ,, | PENINSULAR | 5294 | CHINA | 7912 |
| 29th ,, | CALEDONIA | 7558 | | |
| 6th May | ARCADIA | 6603 | MOLDAVIA | 9500 |
| 13th ,, | MACEDONIA | 10512 | | |

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company,
Bombay, 18th October, 1904.

### HOMEWARD PASSAGES.



GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.



COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To Sail on THURSDAY. |
|---|---|---|---|
| ARMAND BEHIC | 6,635 | Guionnet | 26th Jan. 1905. |
| VILLE de la CIOTAT | 6,630 | Flaschi | 23rd Feb 1905. |

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "VILLE de la CIOTAT," 6,630 tons, Captain Flaschi, to sail on or about the 9th December, 1904.

For further Particulars apply to
J. ESTRANGIN, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

PASSAGES engaged by all Lines of Steamers.
INTERPRETERS at all Principal Ports.
HOTEL COUPONS available at 2,000 Hotels
CURRENT and DEPOSIT Accounts opened.
CIRCULAR NOTES and L/CREDIT issued and cashed.
PACKAGES Shipped to and from all parts.
INSURANCE, Fire, Life and Marine effected.

"COOK'S ORIENTAL GAZETTEE" containing Sailling Dates of all Steamers sent every other information for Travellers, and Post Free.

## SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—



FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on SATURDAY, 19th November, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVIE AND KARACHI.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on MONDAY, 21st November, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, at 10 A.M.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 22nd November, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, Karachi, Pashni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S. S. "MADURA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 17th November, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, at 8 a.m.

FOR MORMUGAO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "PUTIALA," 3,300 tons, on or about 17th November.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRSA," 2,800 tons, on or about 25th November.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.
Bombay, 16th November, 1904.

### KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.



PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY to TRIESTE via ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID.
DIRECT LINE.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| IMPERATOR | F. Mosca | 4,119 | 1st Dec. 1904. |
| IMPERATRIX | G. Ghezzo | 4,194 | 1st Jan. 1905. |
| IMPERATOR | F. Mosca | 4,119 | 1st Feb. 1905. |
| IMPERATRIX | G. Ghezzo | 4,194 | 1st March 1905. |

PASSAGE MONEY.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE OR VENICE | Rs. 600 | Rs. 325 | Rs. 150 |

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| † TRIESTE | D. Mistrorigo | 5,095 | 8th Dec. 1904 |
| *† MARIA VALERIE | P. Berberovich | 4,247 | 22nd Dec. 1904 |
| *† GISELA | G. Damianovich | 4,260 | 27th Jan. 1905 |
| *† CHINA | S. Tomanovich | 6,000 | 23rd Feb. 1905 |

† Will call at Fiume. * Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

| | Saloon. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|
| TO TRIESTE OR VENICE | Rs. 400 | Rs. 150 |

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 800, 2nd Class Rs. 488, Saloon Rs. 600,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes, at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| CHINA | S. Tomanovich | 6,000 | 27th Nov. 1904 |

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent-General,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay.

### ANCHOR LINE.



REGULAR SAILINGS TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)....Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles.....,, 525

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rate of exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700. Suez, Rs. 350; Port Said, Rs. 380.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea) Rs. 850.

Return to London via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 900.

Return Tickets are available for two years.

Concessions on single ticket granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the upper Deck.

The following sailings have been arranged :—

| Steamer | Captain | Tonnage. | Date. | Year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ARABIA | G. Read | 3,568 | 1st Dec. | 1904. |
| CIRCASSIA | Alex Haig | 6,716 | 2th ,, | ,, |
| OLYMPIA | C.F. Osborne R. N.R. | 5,134 | 4th Jan. | 1905. |
| ASIA | J W Shanklin | 3,611 | 19th ,, | ,, |
| SCINDIA | S. Abrey | 5,106 | 26th ,, | ,, |

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by a B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay, For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, or for any other information regarding Passage, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay

OUR SPECIALITIES FOR THE LAST 35 YEARS.

## HAMS, BACON AND CHEESE,

AS SUPPLIED TO GOVERNMENT HOUSES
SIMLA, CALCUTTA, MADRAS & BOMBAY.
and over 300
CLUBS AND MESSES THROUGHOUT INDIA AND BURMA.

BARNES & CO'S
OILMEN STORES
FRESH EVERY FORTNIGHT BY P. AND O. MAIL STEAMER FROM LONDON.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

W. B. GREEN & CO.,
PROVISION MERCHANTS, CATERERS, &c.,
APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY,
GREEN'S CAFÉ RESTAURANT,
ESTABLISHED 1868.

THE TWO BEST
INDIAN CIGARS
IN ASIA
ARE
BAHADUR BOUQUETS
AND
LIGHT OF ASIA.
A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE YOU
OF THIS.

Sample Boxes containing 6 LIGHT OF ASIA and 6 BOUQUETS, for Annas 14.

DELIVERED FREE ANYWHERE IN INDIA.

McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.
WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE.

THE ITALIAN STORES.
C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.
STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE
MEN-O'-WAR.
105, MEDOW'S STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESE.

PURE and GENUINE, LUCCA OIL of the OLIVES for TABLE and CULINARY Purpose, PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

MILAN SAUSAGES in SKIN (Italian). ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose). BLACK and GREEN OLIVES (loose). All kinds of French, Italian and German Stores.

Largest Importers of MACARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES ASSORTED CONSIGNMENTS arriving here every Month. PRICES REDUCED for the Season only from the 15th October to 31st December, 1904, a Box of 10 lbs. at Rs. 2-8 and lose at 5 ans. per lb.

MASTICA DE CHIO, VERMOUTH (French and Italian), CHIANTI, BARBERA, CAPRI, LACRIMA CHRISTI, MARSALA, CHERRY and BLACKBERRY BRANDY, BENEDICTINE and CHARTREUSE. WALNUTS, ALMONDS and HAZELNUTS, NAPLES FIGS and MUSCATEL RAISINS.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article,—Only Rs. 10 per Doz. Bottles.

## MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
GRAND DISPLAY OF NOVELTIES
IN
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S
JEWELLERY.

BRACELETS
BROOCHES
BUCKLES
BUTTONS
CHAINS
CHARMS
DIAMOND JEWELLERY
EARRINGS
FANS
HAT PINS
LINKS
LOCKETS
MUFF CHAINS
NECKLACES
PENDANTS
RINGS JEWELLED
SCARF PINS
STUDS
WATCHES

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co's Establishment at Bombay is the very pleasantest shopping rendezvous in this City, where there are no wearisome solicitations to buy what you do not want, and the utmost courtesy at hand when you are in the mood to seek assistance.

AN INSPECTION OF
THE
PREVAILING DESIGNS
IN
ALL DEPARTMENTS
IS
RESPECTFULLY
INVITED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

## A LUXURY TO SMOKERS.

BEING PERFECTLY WELL PREPARED TO KEEP DRY AND
UNAFFECTED DURING THE MONSOONS.

CONTINENTAL HAVANA CIGARS.

| | | | Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|---|
| BOUQUETS with Rings ... | 25 in a box. | per box | 8 0 |
| VERAS (Gold Foil and Rings) | 25 ,, | ,, | 6 8 |
| ROTHSCHILD'S FLOR FINE | 50 ,, | ,, | 10 0 |
| FLOR DE ALMA, Silver Foil | 25 ,, | ,, | 4 0 |
| LA SIRENE with Rings ... | 25 ,, | ,, | 3 0 |
| ROTHSCHILD'S AMERICAN EAGLE ... ... ... | 25 ,, | ,, | 3 0 |
| QUEEN'S (small size like Cigtts.) | 50 ,, | ,, | 4 0 |
| PERFECTOS ... ... ... | 50 ,, | ,, | 3 8 |
| SENSITIVAS ... ... ... | 50 ,, | ,, | 3 0 |
| TRABUCOS ... ... ... | 100 ,, | ,, | 9 0 |
| REGALIA DEL PRINCIPE... | 100 ,, | ,, | 7 8 |

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
GENERAL TOBACCONISTS,
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO H. E. LORD LAMINGTON,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD.

TRY! TRY!! TRY !!

DR. SPOONER HART'S

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes.
Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food
Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.
Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.
Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.
Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

BECK & CO.'S KAISER BREWERY
"KEY" MARK PILSENER BEER.
LIGHT, PURE, WHOLESOME.

HADENFELDT & CO., CALCUTTA
SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS IN INDIA.

WHOLESALE AGENTS :
H. J. RUSTOMJEE & CO.,
KARACHI AND BOMBAY.

To be had of all Wine and Spirit Dealers.

## PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

### NOVELTY THEATRE.

FOR A FEW NIGHTS ONLY.

THE JESTERS.

DIRECT FROM LONDON.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT,

MONDAY, 21st NOVEMBER,

In their Novel and Refined Musical Entertainment.

FUN AND FRIVOLITY

Introducing all the Latest Successes.

NEW SONGS, DANCES, MONOLOGUES, SKETCHES, &c.

The finest combination that has ever visited the East.

PRICES OF ADMISSION :—Rs. 4, 3, 2, AND Re. 1.

Box Plan at SOUNDY'S,

PHIL. G. CARLTON,
Business Manager.

---

MR. WILL LANSDOWNE,

THE FAMOUS BARITONE

Late of the Savoy Theatre, London,

WILL GIVE A CONCERT

At the B. V. A. CLUB

THIS EVENING,

the 17TH inst.

Commence at 9-30 prompt.

Tickets Rs. 2 each, may be obtained from Messrs. SEYMOUR DOVE & CO., or the CLUB.

---

### NOTICE.

POLO.—PONIES REQUIRING T. P. A. Certificates must be at the Bombay Stable Co.'s Stables on SUNDAY, 20th Nov. at 10-15 with the T. P. A. fee of Rs. 10.

D. N. GRAHAM,
Hon. Secretary, Polo.

---

### INDIAN HOTELS CO., LD.

A LARGE NUMBER of STALLS are available in the WELLINGTON MEWS, Wodehouse Bridge Road.

J. LAKOWSKY,
Manager.

---

### SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 725 of 1903.

RAO BAHADUR VISSONJI KHIMJI, KHANJI PURSHOTUM, MATHURADAS VISSONJI, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants, residing at Dadar, outside the Fort of Bombay, KHIMJI DAYAL, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Ghat Cooper outside the Fort of Bombay, and KANJI SUNDERJI, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Loharchawl outside the Fort of Bombay, all carrying on business in partnership in Bombay in the name [illegible] Plaintiffs.

KARIM TAR MAHOMED BAWA, of Bombay, Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Memon Mohlola (Chhas Mohalla) outside the Fort ..... Defendant.

WHEREAS by a decree made in the above Suit on the 13th day of December, 1903, it was ordered that the Defendant should pay to the Plaintiff the sum of Rs. 2,589-3-11 for debt and interest and the costs taxed at Rs. 318-7-0.

And Whereas by a warrant of sale, dated the 19th day of August, 1904, the Sheriff of Bombay was directed TO SELL all the right, title and interest of the Defendant in the lands and premises in the said warrant mentioned, that is to say:—

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground situate at Parel Road, Lalbaug, containing by admeasurement 533 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Bombay bearing Ward Nos. 85-85 and 87, and Street Nos. 604, 606 and 608, and bounded on the East by Public Road, on the North and West by the land of Fazulbhai Visram, on the South by Police Chowky and which is in possession of the tenants of the Defendant Karim Tar Mahomed Bawa.

Now it is hereby proclaimed and notified that on MONDAY, the 19th day of December, 1904, at the hour of 3-30 o'clock in the afternoon, the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of the said warrant of sale put up for sale by PUBLIC AUCTION on the premises, to the highest bidder and without reserve the right, title and interest of the said Defendant in the said lands and premises or in so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the said Decree, costs of previous execution and of the said warrant of sale.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises nor the title of the said Defendant to the same or to any interest therein.

Should the said Defendant have no saleable interest whatever in the lot to be sold in accordance with this Proclamation any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full of part payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser.

The abovement oned Plaintiffs have obtained permission to bid at the sale.

Of the price of the lot one fourth shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser, the remainder of the purchase money must be paid by the purchaser to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the sale.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed, any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the Sheriff.—Dated this 16th day of November, 1904.

IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs. BHAISHUNKER, KANGA & GIRDHARLAL,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

---

### NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS for the erection of SCINDHIA'S CHHATREE, at Wanowrie, Poona, will be received on SATURDAY, the 19th November, 1904, at 1 p.m., at the Office of the Undersigned.

No Tender will be received unless accompanied with a Deposit of Rs. 500 (five hundred).

Plans, Conditions of Contract, and Specifications of Works may be seen at the Office of the Undersigned between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Copies of Form of Tender can be obtained at the Office of the Undersigned on payment of Rs. 5 (five) per each set.

His Highness the Maharaja Saheb or his Representative in Bombay does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

SHAPOORJEE N. CHANDABHOY, M.S.A., &c.,
Architect, &c.,

Markar's Buildings, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, 3rd November, 1904.

---

### GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

(INCLUDING INDIAN MIDLAND SECTION).

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF STORES, ETC.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the AGENT at his Office at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, the 7th December, 1904, for the supply of the Articles noted below during the 12 months commencing from 1st January, 1905 :—

B. MISCELLANEOUS COUNTRY STORES.
C. MISCELLANEOUS ENGLISH STORES.
D. STATIONERY.

2. Separate Tender Forms of each of the above, giving particulars of the approximate quantities and description of Stores and Stationery require, and the Conditions on which Tenders will be received, may be obtained on application at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, on payment of Rs. 2 for each Form, or Rs. 6 for the set of Three.

3. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any Tender without reference to the other items on the same Tender, and the Tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the rates quoted.

4. Tenders should be superscribed with headings as above (B, C and D) and a Deposit of Rupees One Thousand should accompany each Tender, without which no Tender will be considered. Only Cash, Currency Notes, or Government Promissory Notes will be received as Deposits, and if the latter they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, or Order."

5. All Stores to be in accordance with the Company's standard samples, which may be seen at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

6. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 4th November, 1904.

## PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

### NOVELTY THEATRE.

3 NIGHTS ONLY 3.

FANNY STANLEY OPERA COMPANY.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT TO-NIGHT,

THURSDAY, 17th NOVEMBER.

THE EMOTIONAL DRAMA, IN FIVE ACTS,

EAST LYNE
EAST LYNE
EAST LYNE
EAST LYNE
EAST LYNE
EAST LYNE
EAST LYNE
EAST LYNE
EAST LYNE
EAST LYNE

Miss FANNY STANLEY will appear in her Grand Impersonation as Lady ISABEL and Madame VINE.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, 18TH,

EAST LYNE.

Prices Rs. 4, 3, 2 and Re. 1.

Doors open 8-30. Overture 9-30.

Plan at SEYMOUR DOVE & Co.

---

### MOTOR UNION OF WESTERN INDIA.

DELHI TO BOMBAY RELIABILITY TRIALS.

ENTRIES CLOSE 1st December. Apply for particulars to the

JOINT HONORARY SECRETARIES,
Bombay.

---

### GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

ON and from the 20th November, 1904, the TIMINGS of certain LOCAL TRAINS between VICTORIA TERMINUS, BOMBAY and KALYAN, will be ALTERED and from the same date an ADDITIONAL DOWN and UP KURLA PASSENGER TRAIN will RUN on WEEK DAYS only.

For detailed Timings of Local Trains see the Local Sheet Time Table dated 17th November, 1904, exhibited at Stations between Bombay and Kalyan.

J. N. HAWKINS,
For General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 16th November, 1904.

---

## WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

# CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying about 200 Military and Naval Officers' Messes and 100 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses :—

| | |
|---|---|
| POMMERY AND GRENO. | Rheims. |
| WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co. | Jerez. |
| HEIDSIECK & Co. | Rheims. |
| CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON. | Leith. |
| PERRIER JOUET & Co. | Epernay. |
| [illegible] | [illegible] |
| POL ROGER & Co. | Rheims. |
| BOLLINGER. | Ay. |
| GIESLER & Co. | Avize. |
| JAMES HAWKER & Co. | Plymouth. |
| JUSTERINI & BROOKS. | London. |
| COCKBURN, & CAMPBELL. | Edinburgh. |
| NATH, JOHNSTON & SONS. | Bordeaux. |
| J. SACCONE, Ld. | Gibraltar. |
| COSSART, GORDON & Co | Madeira. |
| A. DE LUZE ET FILS, | Bordeaux. |
| BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co. | Oporto. |
| COCKBURN' SMITHES &Co. | Oporto. |
| VAN-ZELLERS & Co. | Oporto. |
| WOODHOUSE & Co. | Marsala. |
| LEACOCK & Co. | Madeira. |
| AYALA & Co. | Ay. |
| KIDD & SHADBOLT. | London. |
| P. J. VALCKENBERG. | Worms. |
| C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR. | Côte d' Or. |
| ACKERMANN—LAURANCE. | Saumur. |
| ANDREW ROWAN. | Melbourne. |
| AUSTRALIAN WINE Co. | Melbourne. |
| JOS. DIETZL. | Budapesth. |
| R. SCHLUMBERGER. | Voslau. |
| JAMES CATHCART & Co. | Leith. |
| CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co. | Leith. |
| JOHN CRABBIE & Co. | Leith. |
| SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co. | London. |
| J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co. | London. |
| W. E. EDDISON & Co. | London. |
| HENRY WHITEWAY & Co. | Whimple. |
| RUTHERFORD & BROWNE. | London. |
| JOHN JAMESON & SON, Ld. | Dublin. |
| WILLIAM & KEITH JOPP. | Aberdeen. |
| SÖHNLEIN & Co. | Schierstein |
| STEWART STEWART & Co. | London. |
| NOILLY PRAT & CIE. | Marseilles. |
| COATES & Co. | Plymouth. |
| MARTELL & Co. | Cognac. |
| P. B. BURGOYNE & Co. | London. |
| PETER F. HEERING. | Copenhagen |

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs, &c., from the above well-known Firms without the inconvenience and expense of importing them direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

PHIPSON & Co.,

BOMBAY.

---

HUNTLY BLEND WHISKY.

THE FAVORITE BRAND OF INDIA.

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY,

SOLE AGENTS.

---

### BANK OF BOMBAY

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion. One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

---

ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps. Artistic but not obtrusive. Fitted with globes and chimnies or lace shades, holders and chimnies. From Rs. 18 to Rs. 95 each.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

---

MAHABLESHWAR DAK.—Most comfortable Phaeton and Tonga Daks ready laid between Wathar and Mahableshwar at very moderate rates. Apply to BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Deplomaed Dak Supplier to T. E. The Governor and Com.-in-Chief, 153, Main Street Poona.

---

WEBSTER'S INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY, new revised Edition, with 25,000 additional Words, Phrases and Definitions. Prices and Prospectus to BOOKS AND NEWS AGENCY, Dadur, Bombay.

---

AN English Family can receive a MARRIED COUPLE or BACHELOR, as PAYING GUESTS on Apollo Bunder. "Box No. 1697 N." Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

---

TO LET.—HOUSE, at Ridge, Malabar Hill, lately occupied by Mr. S. Rabagh. Apply to CUMMOO JAFFER SULLIMAN and Co., Girgaum, Bombay.

---

HAMILTON HOTEL, KHANDALLA, (open throughout the year). This HOTEL is most pleasantly situated. Excellent Accommodation. TERMS MODERATE—J. F. LOBO & SONS, Proprietors.

---

LADY WANTED, for an entertainment in Bombay, about a month's engagement. For particulars apply SOUNDY & Co.

---

LOAN of Rs. 5,000. Repaid by Monthly Instalments of Rs. 100 in 4 years. Apply Box "No. 1639." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

---

WANTED, by a Calcutta Firm, an ASSISTANT (European), to take charge of the PIECE-GOODS DEPARTMENT. Must have had Home and Calcutta experience. Apply stating terms to "Box No 1693 N" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

---

WANTED a LOAN. Best Security. Interest in Advance. Apply for other particulars to Box 1690 N. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

---

WANTED PERSONS, desirous to learn Commercial Correspondence and Precis Writing, to arrange hours with an experienced gentleman. Apply to Box "No. 1234 A" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

---

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, an OPERATOR and RETOUCHER accustomed to High Class and Artistic work for RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS' Art Photographic Salon, Bombay. Apply at once with Photo of self and Testimonials; thoroughly capable English gentlemen only need apply.

---

WANTED by an EXPERIENCED GRADUATE Students going up for Matric, P.E. or B.A. Examinations to be coached up in English, Mathematics and general subjects. Special Class for select pupils. Apply to Box "No 1231 A." Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

---

AULD SCOTTIE.—The St. Andrew's Day Dinner WHISKY. For Sale at all Wine Merchants.

---

FOR SALE.—A TIBETAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, with Sanskrit Synonyms, by Sarat Chandra Das, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E. Revised and Edited under the orders of the Government of Bengal by Graham Sandberg, B. A., and A. William Heyde. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

---

CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 125° Fire Test Oil. Imported by STANDARD OIL Co. of New York. Sold at their Godowns, Masagaon.

---

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Masagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 6-0-4 per case, at Bombay, and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 6-1-2 per case, at Bombay.

---

FOR SALE.—OLD MAGAZINES, of various dates. Macmillan's, The National Review, Calcutta Review etc., &c. Apply O. C., care of "Bombay Gazette."

---

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette Office.

---

IN CONSTANT USE FOR 10 YEARS.—Mrs. M. Blyth, Colaba, says :—Singer's Family Machines had been in constant use for 10 years, for both heavy and light work, and only cost me few annas for trifling repairs.

---

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage; English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

---

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services. Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee. Fee, Bombay, Rs. 2, and Mofussil Rs. 3 for each servant.—No. 1, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Established, 1873.

---

BACK NUMBERS of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail addition, when available, are supplied on the following terms :—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas; 30 days to one year, 1 rupee; and of older dates than one year from Rs. 5 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one Rupee.

---

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business. 1, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

---

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the Bombay Gazette Office.

---

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electrical Engineers and Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

---

TO PRINTERS.—FOR SALE a CROWN FOLIO TREADLE MACHINE (by Harrold of London) in fairly good condition. For particulars apply to the SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

---

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Termini.

---

### SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF DAMAGED COTTON AT THE CITY OF BOMBAY MILL, ALBERT ROAD, CHINCHPOOGLY.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 17th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the City of Bombay Mill, on account of the Insurance Offices concerned—

A large quantity of cotton mixings, also full-pressed bales of cotton, damaged by fire and water.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 17th November, 1904.

---

MEDICAL GALVANISM.

HAS CONQUERED some of the most obstinate complaints after all other remedies have failed.

HALE'S IMPROVED ELECTRIC BELTS and BATTERIES, for wearing next the body without blistering or injuring the skin. These appliances are

PERFECT GENERATORS OF ELECTRICITY and are most comfortable in wear.

PRICE ONE GUINEA.

RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO and GOUT are readily RELIEVED or CURED by the Powerful Agent.

ELECTRIC BELT and SUSPENSOR for MEN, for VARICOCELE, Nervous DEBILITY, and EXHAUSTION, &c. Price TWO GUINEAS.

PAMPHLETS GRATIS. CONSULTATIONS FREE

HALE AND SON, MEDICAL GALVANISTS

117 CHANCERY LANE, LONDON, ENGLAND.
N.B.—Size of Waist required.

---

# MONGINI BROTHERS,

## SPECIAL CONFECTIONERY

## JUST TO HAND

ROCK DROPS,

SATIN DROPS,

FRUIT DROPS,

GELATINE CARAMELS,

CARAMELS MIGNON.

SEND FOR OUR NEW PRICE LIST

POST FREE TO ANY ADDRESS.

# MONGINI BROTHERS,

HIGH CLASS CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS,

25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

---

## INSURANCES.

### NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES

EDINBURGH, 64, Princes Street.

LONDON, 61, Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds as at 31st December, 1903 ..... £ 16,508,900

Revenue for 1903 ..... £ 3,436,136

The sum of £ 830,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900 yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £ 1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW PROSPECTUS JUST OUT.

GREAT REDUCTIONS

under all SYSTEMS,

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,

Secretaries,

NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,

King's Buildings, Bombay.

---

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS EXCEED TWO CRORES and TEN LAKHS

INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rates are the lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's actual experience since its Establishment.

Unsurpassed in ADVANTAGES, and LIBERALITY POLICYHOLDERS.

Safest and Best Organization for Policyholders of any Indian Company.

Claims paid immediately upon receipt of satisfactory proof.

ENDOWMENTS AND ANNUITIES ON SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE TERMS

Full Particulars and Forms may be obtained on application to the Company's Office.

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

---

THE GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

Assets ..... Rs. 12 Crores.
Annual Income ..... Rs. 2 Crores.

Assurance with 50 per cent. Guaranteed Bonus.

TABLE I. T. L. N.

A person aged 25 next birthday, by payment of an Annual Premium of Rs. 431 4a., for 30 years, or till his previous death, may secure a policy for Rs. 10,000 under this table, entitling him to the following benefits :—

(1) Should death occur during the 30-year term. Return of one-third of the total amount of the Premiums paid, in addition to the face value of the Policy. Thus, if the claim arises in the

| 1st yr. | 5th yr. | 10th yr. | 15th yr. | 20th yr. | 25th yr. | 30th yr. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10,143 | 10,718 | 11,437 | 12,153 | 12,875 | 13,593 | 14,312 |

The amount payable would be Rs.

(2) Should the Assured survive the 30-year term

(a) An Immediate Payment in cash of Rs. 5,000.

(b) A free paid-up Policy, payable at his death, for Rs. 10,000;

(c) Participation in the Capitalised Profits which will have accumulated during the period of 30 years.

(d) Participation in Profits at each of the subsequent Quinquennial Bonus Distributions.

For further information address :—

Messrs. CROFT, MODY & Co.,

Chief Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon, Bombay

---

## BANKS.

### HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| Paid up Capital ..... | $ 100,00,000 |
| Sterling Reserve Fund ..... | $ 100,00,000 |
| Silver Reserve Fund ..... | $ 70,00,000 |
| Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... | $ 100,00,000 |

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.,
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
A. M. TOWNSEND. }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| AMOY. | HANKOW. | PENANG. |
| BANGKOK. | KOBE. | RANGOON |
| BATAVIA. | ILOILO. | SAIGON. |
| BOMBAY. | LYONS. | SAN FRANCISCO. |
| CALCUTTA. | MANILA. | SINGAPORE |
| COLOMBO. | NAGASAKI. | SOURABAYA. |
| FOOCHOW. | NEW YORK. | TIENTSIN. |
| HAMBURG. | PEKING. | YOKOHAMA. |

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of not less than Rs. 1,000 and upwards. Rs. 1,00,000 but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM, Acting Agent
7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

---

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£500,000
RESERVE FUND.....£500,000

HEAD OFFICE :

17, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES :

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Calcutta, | Delhi, | Cawnpore, | Tuticorin, |
| Lahore, | Bombay, | Colombo, | Zanzibar, |
| Amritsar, | Madras, | Mandalay, | Mombassa, |
| Kurrachee, | Rangoon, | Newera Elya, | Nairobi, |
| Steamer Point, | Aden, | Kandy, | |

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

---

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| SUBSCRIBED... | ... | Rs. 15,00,000 |
| RESERVED FUND | ... | " 16,50,000 |
| UNCALLED CAPITAL | ... | " 5,00,000 |

DIRECTORS:

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
" R. J. P. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
" NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
" D. KING.
" J. C. SPEIRS.

MANAGING DIRECTOR,
MR. D. KING.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the following terms :—

2½ per annum allowed on daily balances
or
2½ " " " minimum monthly balances

at the option of the Depositors to be declared when opening accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of Interest :—

| | Per Annum. |
|---|---|
| For 2 Years... ... ... | ... 5 per cent. |
| " 1 Year ... ... ... | ... 4½ " |
| " 6 Months ... ... | ... 4 " |
| " 3 " ... ... | ... 3½ " |

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principal and interest of Debentures on its approved list, on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information, apply to—

J. C. SPEIRS,
Agent.

Calcutta, 20th July, 1904.

LONDON BRANCH:
19 GREAT WINCHESTER STREET E.C.

---

## FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Re. 2 per inch); Fourth and onward Two Annas (Re. 1 per inch); Twice or Once a week; First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 3 per inch) Fourth and onward Three Annas per line (Re. 1-8 per inch) Minimum Charges Rs. 2.

---

FOR SALE.

PIANO.

By IBACH, Upright, Iron Frame.

New in 1903. Purchased in England at a Cost of 750 Rupees.

In excellent condition. Will take 550 Rupees cash.

Can be tried on Board H. M. S. "PORPOISE" between 4-0 P.M. and 7-0 P.M. daily.

Reason for sale, ship paying off.

At present the property of Commander A. J. HOTHAM.

---

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.

DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles; also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL CO. of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bombay.

---

QUEEN'S ROAD CARRIAGE SHOW ROOMS AND COACH FACTORY.

FOR SALE.

BEST English-made new and second-hand CARRIAGES of all kinds, of well-known London Builders, recently arrived. Also a Carriage convertible into Brougham and Victoria has come. Big C Spring Carriages in very good order suitable for Rajas and Princes.

CARRIAGES REPAIRED, VARNISHED, RUBBER TYRES, of only best quality put on and greased, etc, with entire satisfaction under experienced European Supervision. Decent comfortable Carriages of all kinds with single and double Horses supplied on hire. Apply

HORMASJI SORABJI AND SONS.,
Coach Builders, Agents and Contractors,
5-12, Queen's Road, Bombay.

---

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,

GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS, and VICTORIAS by well-known Makers FOR SALE.

CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

HOUSES Furnished with the latest styled, neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order.

CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, and PLATED WARE, &c., FOR SALE and on HIRE.

---

E. DUCKETT & Co.,

MONUMENTALISTS

OF POONA AND CARRARA.

"BOOKLET" & "COMPLETE"

NEW MEMORIAL DESIGN BOOK NOW ON HAND.

Specialists in Monumental Work for India.

ADDRESS : EAST STREET, POONA.

---

VICTORIA AERATED WATERS.

ESTABLISHED 1882.

PROPRIETOR : J. CONNELL.

OUR carts deliver regularly to any part of Bombay and Bandra.

Try our SODA, it is the best.

H. M. S. "ECLIPSE"
BOMBAY,
30th March, 1899.

MR. JAMES CONNELL of the Victoria Hotel, Prince's Dock, has SUPPLIED AERATED WATERS of all sorts to this ship during our stay at Bombay. I had previously been informed privately that Mr. Connell's Factory was the BEST in the City, but before recommending the use of his Aerated Waters on Board, I went over his Establishment, and was so satisfied with everything, that I can with confidence advise Medical Officers of H. M. Ships to deal with him.

CHARLES JAMES,
Fleet Surgeon.

---

TEAS. TEAS.

MAY BLOSSOM TEA.

The present most popular brand is the Mayblossom Tea.

SOLE AGENTS :—

CROFT MODY & Co.,

BOMBAY.

RETAIL AGENTS :—

DENISON & CO.,

BOMBAY

---

WHY WASTE MONEY ON HARMFUL MEDICINES?

WE guarantee our Course in PHYSICAL CULTURE to cure the most obstinate cases of Obesity, Indigestion, Giddiness, Loss of Vitality, Loss of Appetite, &c.

No apparatus, and only 15 minutes a day of exercise. Send two anna Stamps for particulars to

THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF SCIENCE and PHYSICAL CULTURE,
12, Broadway,
Madras.

---

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA

Digitized by Google Digitized by the National Archives of India, Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

HARVEY'S
REMEDIES FOR THE HORSE.
HARVEY'S EMBROCATION, or Curb Bottle. Rs. a.
The Remedy for Bony Enlargements and Deep-seated Lameness ........Per bottle Rs, 2-12 and 5 0
HARVEY'S RED LOTION.
The Remedy for Wounds and Sores, ........ Per bottle 1 14
HARVEY'S ACONITE POWDERS.
The Remedy for Chronic Cough, Broken Wind-Roaring, &c., ........ Per packet 1 14
HARVEY'S WORM AND CONDITION POWDERS.
The Remedy for Worms and Ill-Condition ........ With Ball 2 12
" " " " ........ Without Ball 2 4
HARVEY'S EDOS or Tasteless Purging Powder
An Invaluable substitute for the Physic Ball, ........ Packet 0 9
HARVEY'S HAIR RESTORING OINTMENT.
For renewing the Hair on injured surfaces, ........ Packet 1 2
SOLE AGENTS:—THOMSON & TAYLOR,
BOMBAY, POONA, AND KIRKEE.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Wilson Line steamer Dido, 3127 tons, Captain G E Pickering, arrived in harbour on the 15th instant from Hull with a general cargo and the following passenger :—Mr Shields, Mr Seymour, Mr and Mrs Robinson and child, Mr Patnaver, and Mr Woodward.

The B I S N Co's steamer Lhassa, 941 tons, Captain H Tronson arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening from Greenock, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Messrs A J Cole, G N Gillham, J H Galgey, C Irwin, B H Thurner, Henry Davies, McNaught, R Ritchie, and R Russell.

The B I S N Co's steamer Madura, 1273 tons, Captain H M Cutbush, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr W Touche, Mr W F Shalton, Mrs and Miss G Lynne, Mr S N Jones, Mr C Keissoglow, Rev Mrs Ambrose Anston, Mr M M Ebrahim, Mr J J Beecon, Rev and Mrs D A Fox and 150 deck.

### DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The P and O S N Co's steamer Bengal, 2751 tons, Captain G Phillips, will sail to-day for Shanghai via intermediate ports, with China and Australian mails a general cargo and the following passengers :—For Colombo—Mr and Miss J Currimjee, Mr R Crawford, Mr H E Hendy, Col and Mrs D St L Chase, Mr L Jarvis, Mr and Mrs L H Sewell, Mr S J Jones, Mr W R Harding. For Hongkong—Mr E Abraham and Miss Murdoch. For Melbourne—Mr W C Fox. For Sydney—Mr G Speor.

### MAN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

I G T S Patrick...Stewart...Comdr...Tindall...I G T Steamer.
H M S Lapwing ........ Royal Navy
R I M S Comet ......Comdr ........Stocken ............R I Marine
R I M S Elphinstone ...Comdr......Hudlestone.........R I M
Torpedo Boat Baluchi...
Do Karen...
Do Pathan...

FRENCH FLEET.

Descartte........4000 Comdr........Amet ..............Cruiser
La Sabre.......... 353 Comdr Lebail.....Torpedo B Destroyer
La Francisque .. 303 Comdr ..............Torpedo B Destroyer
Six Torpedo Boats.

### VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Nov. 16.

Vessel. Ton. Capt. Destination. Date. Agent.
H M S Porpoise ......Comdr..Hotham ..........Royal Navy
India ..............2591 Forbes ..............M M & Co
Bancoora...........2193 Abbott..............M M & Co
Kola..............498 McDiarmed............M M & Co
Okara.............3139 Fenwick..............M M & Co
Nuddea.............1944 Scott...............M M & Co
Mongolia..........4255 London....London ...12-11 P & S N O Co
Madura ............1273.......Cutbush.........M M & Co
Africa ............1302.......Carey...........M M & Co
Malta .............5900 ......Peters .........P & O S N Co
Katoria............661.......McClelland.......M M & Co
Aboukir............2146 ......Killea.........K Nixon & Co
Itinda ............3362.......Morton...........M M & Co
Oolotaria .........3420.......Davis............M M & Co
Sutherland.........3277......Wallace W & A Graham & Co
Argyll.............2281 Harrison .......W & A Graham & Co
Arroyo.............2307 Plough...........A Yule & Co
Lhasa..............941 Tronson ...........M M & Co

### VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

B Clan Graham.....1857 Whyte.. L'pool ...28-11 E Muir & Co
D Dido............3127 Pickenning..K'chi...26-11 F Muir & Co
G Mohammadi...1252 Galley...R Sea Ports..19-11 B & P S N Co
H Gulf of Trinidad 1701 Hughes R Sea Ports..17-11 B & P S N
P Patiala.........1929 Houston.. Zanzibar ...17 11 M M & Co
[illegible]

P. DOCK M. D. D.

Bundesrath ....1327 Ahrens...Zanzibar....21-11...A Strandes

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed. Vessel, Ton. Capt. Destinations. Date. Agent.
1 Ville de la Tamatave..2353 Peancellier...Dunkirk.......3-12 K Nixon & Co
3 Clydesdale...2296 Levenburg...Antwerp...26-11 M M & Co
4 Capri...... 2718 Besito.........China ....17-11 G Ferrero
5 Bengal........2752 Phillips .........China16-11 A L S N Co
6 Grantly Hall ..2585 Jenso....Antwerp 19-11.......J M & Co
9 Axenfels ...2382...Karachi 19-11 Weihmann..Glade & Co
11 Arcadia.......3314 Cobitt..........Aden .......19-11 P & O Co
12 Egypt ............4178..............London 26-4 ..P & O Co
15 Camberwell......2589 Baines ...A'werp... 30-11 M M & Co
16 Cromwell...1977 Scheel......Antwerp .....24-11 M M & Co

### ARRIVALS.

| Nov. | Vessel | Commander | From |
|---|---|---|---|
| 15 | Lhasa s ........ | Trouson ........ | Greenock, Oct 29 |
| | Dido s ........ | Pickering ........ | Hull, Oct 13 |
| 16 | Descartes (French cruiser)........ | Amet ........ | Karachi, Nov 14 |
| | La Sabre (T Destroyer) ........ | Lebail ........ | Karachi, Nov 14 |
| | La Francis (T Destroyer) ........ | Cotoni ........ | Karachi, Nov 14 |

### DEPARTURE.

| Nov. | Vessel | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 16 | Sicilia s ........ | Weston........ | Southampton |

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Steamer Bengal, Phillips, for Shanghai
" Madura, Cutbush, for Persian Gulf

The steamer Dido, for Hull, &c, began to load yesterday.

### MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

| Nov. | Vessel. | From |
|---|---|---|
| 2 | Zinnia ........ | Calcutta |
| 8 | Clan Ranald........ | Liverpool |
| 8 | Umlazi........ | Calcutta |
| 9 | Planet Venus ........ | New York |
| 9 | Wartenfels ........ | Middlesbro' |
| 11 | Ardito ........ | Venice |

### (REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P and O Co's steamer Palermo arrived in London on the afternoon of the 14th instant.

The P and O Co's steamer Brittania, arrived at Suez from Colombo on the morning of the 14th instant.

The steamer Clan Fraser, arrived at Suez from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the evening of the 14th instant.

HONGKONG, Nov. 16.

The P and O Co's steamer Mazagon (Extra) left here for Singapore at daylight to-day.

### DAILY EXPORTS.—November 16.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—6 cases opium P and O Co ; 15 bales hides P E Boyce and Sons ; 1800 cwts Ralli Bros ; 243 cwts dry ginger D Hurridas ; 200 cwts horns E Sewjee ; 200 cwts horns B E m H

Arcadia s—5 1-2 cwts ivory K N Miani

FROM MARSEILLES.

Egypt s—6740 cwts wheat, 1490 cwts castorseed and 4038 cwts teelseed Ralli Bros

FOR ANTWERP.

Clydesdale s—200 bales hemp Kiddle Reeve and Co ; 110 bales cotton E Spinner and Co ; 2001 cwts poppyseed, 2000 cwts linseed and 1002 cwts rice (broken) N Khairaz and Co ; 1000 cwts myrabollams H Anandrao and Co ; 21 cases rough stones J Salemahomed ; .000 cwts linseed David Sassoon and Co

Cromwell s—30 bales hemp A Branwell and Co

Camberwell s—19100 cwts wheat 888 cwts rapeseed and 1000 cwts poppyseed E D Sassoon and Co

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Tientsin s—200 bales cotton and 78 bales wool The Mitsui Busan Kaisha ; 11 bales hemp A Khoobchund

FOR KOBE

Tientsin s—350 bales cotton N Curretjee and Co : 700 bales cotton Gaddum and Co ; 14 bales cotton B Shamjee and Co ; 500 bales cotton The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha

FOR HONGKONG.

Tientsin s—500 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co; 1000 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co

Capri s—140 cwts raisins P Soorjee and Co

Bengal s—18 cwts argoor M M Essabhoy ; 56 chests opium David Sassoon and Co ; 7 chests opium C Ebrahim and Co ; 76 chests opium E D Sassoon and Co ; 1 chest opium R S N Talati and Co ; 4 chests opium S Arjun and Co

FOR SHANGHAI.

Tientsin s—1000 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co ; 18 chests opium Shroff and Co ; 16 chests opium C Bomonjee and Co ; 77 chests opium David Sassoon and Co ; 3 chests opium E D Sassoon and Co ; 41 chests opium E Noordin and Co ; 23 chests opium R S N Talati and Co ; 11 chests opium Talati and Co

BEAUTY AND GIHYENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the " Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which lady Constance Howard writes is " pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Darothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that the name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers &c

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for Announcements of Births, Marriages Deaths and Memoriam Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional lines Cash strictly in Advance.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

O'BRIEN—November 11, at Nagpur, C P, the wife of J A O'Brien, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BLACK—PERCIVAL—November 9, at St Mary's Church, Calicut, George William Black, Agent, Bank of Madras, Mangalore, to Lilian Constance Thorne, daughter of the late Rev St Percival.

FFRENCH-MULLEN—HEALY—November 9, at Burdwan, by the Rev Father Fillet, S J, Captain John L W Ffrench Mullen. 13th The Duke of Connaught's Lancers, to Madeleina youngest daughter of Christopher Healy, Esq, of Castlemarten Lavan, Co Meath, Ireland.

DEATH.

LE ROSSIGNOL—November 7 at sea. Colette lone. the dearly beloved daughter of Walter and Jeanne Le Rossignol, aged 14 months and two days.

KEMP'S
"CHIRETTONES."
Tablets made from our well-known "SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE"—These contain the active principle of the Chiretta Plant, extracted by a process discovered by us. It is equally efficacious with Quinine as Tonic and Antiperiodic, promotes appetite, and improves the digestion, obviates flatulency, and diminishes the tendency to acidity. As a general tonic it is not excelled by any remedy. Promptly taken these tablets ward off cold
Re. 1-0 per bottle of 100.
SOLE MANUFACTURERS :
KEMP & CO., LD.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
PHARMACISTS,
BOMBAY.

## BOMBAY.

TO-DAY

Sun rises, 6h. 8m. Sun sets, 5h, 22m. High water, 7-5m. 8-6a. Low water. 0-8m. 1-31a.
Municipal Corporation. 3 p. m.
Novelty Theatre, Stanley Opera Company, 9-30 p. m.
Mr. Will Lansdowne's Concert, B. V. A, Club, 9-30 p. m.

Polo.—There will be a game at 5 o'clock this evening.

The Nawab of Rampur.—H. H. the Nawab of Rampur has in addition to the post of State Surgeon which is filled by Dr. N. J. Bililmoria been pleased to appoint Dr. U. L. Desai as his Personal Physician.

The Anjuman-e-Elmi-e Farsi.—We are requested to state that arrangements have been made for resuming the weekly meetings of this Anjuman which was founded some years back for the encouragement and advancement of the study of the Persian language. The first of such meetings will be held on the premises of the New High School, Hornby Road, at 5'15 p.m., to-day, when the Anjuman's Munshi Mirza Hoosein will be in attendance.

Music at the Esplanade Bandstand.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S. J. Sarjant and Officers, of the 1st Battalion G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers' Band will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 5-45 p. m., to-day.

March ........Under the Double Eagle....J Wagner
Overture ........Masaniello..............Auber
Selection ........La Regina De Golconda .....Donizetti
Valse ........La Reine Des coeurs.........Waldteufel
Selection ........Coster Songs..............Godfrey
Cake Walk .....The Brooklyn ..............T W Thurbar

Breach of Trust.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the two cases in which a goldsmith named Sivratan Saltaprasad stood charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of one pair of gold bracelets set with several diamonds, five studs and two gold links set with diamonds of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,025, belonging to Dadabhoy Hoshanji. He was also charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of a diamond worth about Rs. 120 belonging to one Kalidas Manchund. Inspector Power prosecuted. The facts of the case have already been reported. The accused was convicted on both counts and was sentenced aggregately to eighteen months' hard labour,

Robbing Dhobies.—Before Mr. P.H.Dastur, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector O'Keeffe charged Bhugwadin Nipal, a Purdesee, with three counts of theft of wearing apparel, of the value of Rs. 30, belonging to Mahadeo Jadawan and two other dhobies residing at Chowpatty. It appears that the complainants had left bundles of clothes belonging to their customers, on the verandahs of their houses. The accused appeared at the street where the dhobies live, on Monday night and having picked up the bundles of clothes, was walking off with them, when he was arrested by a policeman on suspicion. The accused subsequently pointed out the places, whence he had stolen the bundles. He pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced to an aggregate term of three months' rigorous imprisonment.

Juvenile Burglars.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr P H Dastur, Inspector Stenson charged three Hindu lads named Lala Shunker, aged eighteen, Warwa Metha, aged sixteen, and Chelia Moti, aged fifteen, with house-breaking and theft of a box and a number of books of the value of Rs. 13. The evidence showed that on Monday midnight a policeman doing duty at Dongree, saw the first accused entering a shop through a window and the other accused keeping a watch outside in the lane below. On seeing the policeman the third accused ran away. The second accused was arrested on the spot and the shop-keeper Mahomedali Mussaji was sent for, the latter arrived and on the shop being opened, the first accused was found concealed inside near a box. He was arrested. The third accused was also subsequently arrested. The Magistrate sentenced No. 1 to receive twelve cuts and No. 3 to eight cuts and No. 2 who had a previous conviction to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

A Midnight Affray.—Shortly after 1 o'clock yesterday morning, information was received that a Mahomedan coolie had been stabbed by another coolie near Bori Bunder and had been removed to the Gocuidas Tejpal Hospital. From enquiries made by the police, it appeared that the injured man who gave his name as Mahomed Appabhoy, was found by a policeman lying on the footpath near Dhobie Talao with a wound on his neck. On being questioned by the sepoy the injured man, who was covered with blood, said he had a row with another coolie at Bori Bunder, at midnight and that his assailant had stabbed him with a knife in the neck. The sepoy took him to the hospital, where he became unconscious shortly after admission. But before he lost his senses, he gave the name of the assailant as Conda Appa, to the House Surgeon. The police searched for the assailant Conda Appa, but upto the present no trace of his whereabouts could be obtained. He evidently absconded after committing the assault, as the injured man, when found by the police, was in possession of two baskets one belonging to himself and the other to the accused. The injured man resides at Girgaum Road and after having been assaulted, must have been on his way home, where he became exhausted through loss of blood and sat down on the footpath, where he was found by the police.

## INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Russell presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday.

RE HAJI ABDULLA ALI.

Mr. Strangman, on behalf of a creditor, applied for the re-issue of a commission which had been returned unserved and for an adjournment of the hearing for two months. The insolvent did not appear. His lordship granted the application.

RE MATHURADAS MANEKLAL.

Mr. Manker for the insolvent applied for an extension of the interim order. Counsel said that the insolvent had deposited all his books of account as directed by the Court, and attended the office of the Official Assignee from day to day. His lordship granted two months' extension of the interim order.

RE DAYAL JAITHA AND OTHERS.

Mr. P. J. Padshaw, for the insolvent, applied for four months' extension of the interim order. Counsel said that the insolvents were Karachi men ; and the Commerical Bank, which had instituted criminal proceedings against them, had not proceeded with that case. His lordship granted an extension of the interim order for four months.

RE ABDUL REHMAN GULAM MOHIDEEN.

Mr. Faiz B. Tyebjee, for the insolvent, applied for a postponement of the hearing of the matter on the ground that the insolvent was ill. Mr. Manker, for a creditor, did not oppose the application. His lordship postponed the hearing for one month.

RE HORMUSHAH COWASJEE DHALLA.

Mr. K. B. Dastur, for the insolvent, applied for two months' adjournment of the hearing, leave to amend the schedule, and for an extension of the interim order. His lordship granted the application.

Mr. Dastur then said that the insolvent was unable to proceed with his petition, as he had no money to serve notices to his creditors. The Official Assignee had in his hands Rs. 5,000 out of the assets of the insolvent, and something should be granted to the insolvent to enable him to proceed with his petition. Mr. Dastur cited rule 22 of the Insolvency Act in support of his contention.

His lordship said that the rule applied to costs only, and he had no power to give the insolvent any thing out of the assets in the hands of the Official Assignee.

RE KARAMSEY SHRIPAL AND OTHERS.

Mr. Manker, on behalf of the insolvent, moved absolute the rule nisi, which was granted for the withdrawal of the insolvents' petition. Counsel said that the insolvents had settled with their creditors, and all the notices had been served.

The Official Assignee stated to the Court that none of the creditors had been paid.

His lordship, after some discussion, allowed the rule to stand over for a month.

RE-AHMEDMIYA HAJI MAHOMED.

Mr. Jinnah for a creditor [illegible] said, was a purdah lady and avoided service; and for a postponement of the insolvent's examination for a month.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, said that his client was ready to be examined, and he did not see why his examination should not be proceeded with.

Mr. Jinnah, said that the reason was that he did not wish to disclose what his point was.

His lordship postponed the hearing of the rule for a month and granted substituted service as applied for.

DISCHARGES.

The undermentioned insolvents were granted their discharges :—John Miranda ; Vithal Ramchandra Shroff ; Richard Joseph Richard ; Ada Bertram Mudge ; Ismail Ebrahim Memon ; and Charles Weldern Cooper.

## BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS, BY MAJOR. T. W. CUFFE A. D. C. COMMANDING Bo. L. H.
Bombay, November 17.

The Range at Santa Cruz will be reserved for class firing and practice on Saturday afternoon next the 19th instant from 3-30 p.m.

Train leaves Church Gate Station 2-50 p.m. Bombay time.

By Order,
F. A. REDDIE, Lieut,
Acting Adjt. B. L. H.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL. F. FERRERS NICHOLSON, COMMANDING, V. D,
Bombay, November 17.

1 Arms and Equipment are now being issued to members at Head-Quarters on every week day between the hours of 6-30 a. m. and 5-30 p. m. No arms &c. will be issued to any member not applying in person.

2 There will be Drill for Recruits on Thursday the 17th instant at Head-Quarters at 6 p.m.

3 Leave of absence has been granted to No. 5795 Vol. C. D'Monte. "D" Company from 15th November 1904 to 31st March 1905.

By Order.
G. D. PRICE, Captain.
Adjutant, B. V. R.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL. COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, November 17.

1 No. 2 Company will parade at 8-45 p.m. at the Nesbit Lane Head-Quarters to-day (Thursday), for Squad drill.

By Order
A. STIFFE, Capt. R. A.
Adjt. B, V A.

NOTICE.

A conversazione and dance will be held at the Nesbit Lane Head-Quarters on Friday, the 18th instant.

Tickets to admit member and two Ladies Re. 1.
Tickets to admit non member and 1 Lady Rs. 2.
Tickets can be had from No. 1 of Sub-Division or at the Club Apollo Bunder.
Dance to commence at 9 p.m.

## THE OPIUM REVENUE.

The following are the Opium Revenue to date compared with the estimates for the year 1904-1905 :—

Latest Month.

| Presidency. | Estimate. | Actual. | Better than Estimate. | Worse than Estimate, |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| In November, 1904—Bengal ........ | 50,00,000 | 63,48,050 | 13,48,050 | ...... |
| In October, 1904—Bombay ........ | 15,00,000 | 7,73,100 | ...... | 7,26,900 |
| Total...... | 65,00,000 | 71,21,150 | 6,21,150 | ...... |

Eighth sales of Bengal opium and 7 month's pass duty on opium exported from Bombay :—

| Presidency. | Estimate. | Actual. | Better than Estimate. | Worse than Estimate. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| To end of November 1904—Bengal ........ | 4,00,00,000 | 5,10,18,045 | 1,10,18,045 | ...... |
| To end of October, 1904—Bombay ........ | 74,00,000 | 62,19,450 | ...... | 11,80,550 |
| Total...... | 4,74,00,000 | 5,72,37,495 | 98,37,495 | ...... |

## YACHT CLUB RACES.

The following races will be sailed on Saturday next the 19th November :—

"A" Class Yachts Handicap Race—Start at 3 p.m. Course No 7.

"B" Class Yachts Handicap Race—Start at 2-50 p.m. Course No 5.

"Tomtit" Class and Handicap Race—Start at 2-40 p.m. Course No 3.

"Ships Boats" Race (Service Rig)—Start at 2-30 p.m. Course No 2.

Entries for the above Races close at Noon on Friday.

FROM TO-DAY
RUDGE WHITWORTH BICYCLES
WILL BE SOLD AT
Rs. 165
FOR CASH ONLY.
J. A. KIRKBRIDE & CO.,
60, TAMARIND LANE.

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, Nov. 15.

Securities—
2 3-4 per cent. Consols ........ £88 3-8 = + 1-16
3 do. Rentes ........ £98 1-2 = unchanged
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan ........ £105 3-4 = do
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper........ £65 3-8 = + 1-16
Silver—
Spot in London ........ 26 7-8 = unchanged
2 months hence ........ 26 5-8 = do
Spot in New York ........ 58 1-1 = do
Exchange—
Paris cheque ........ 25'14 = + 1 1-2
Berlin ........ 20'36 1-2 = unchanged
New York Demand........ 4'86 3-4 = do
Discounts—
Bank of England ........ 3 per cent = do
3 months' sight Bank Bills 3+1-8 per cent = do
6 " " " 3 1-8 per cent = unchanged
3 " " Fine Trade Bills ........ 3 1-4 per cent = do
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills ........ 3 5-8 per cent = do
Interest—
Day to day loans ........ 2 per cent = 1-8
7 day market loans ........ 2 1-2 per cent = unchanged
Sugar—
German granulated 1st marks 15 7-16 O.-N. Firm.
Metals—
Copper Braziers £74 10
Yellow metal 63-4d.
Rubber—
Para Rubber 5 2 sellers
Wheat—
White Delhi 31 D.-J. done
White Karachi 30 N.-D., value } firm
Red Karachi 29 N.-D. buyers
Rapeseed—
Yellow Guzerat 31 1-1 N.-D. sellers } firmer
Brown 30 3-4 N.-D. done
Coffee—
Coffee in New York, 8 7-16
Arrivals—
Steamers—Bombay, Baron Dalmeny

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet. Manchester firm. Total sales 7,000. Spot 5'44 + 4. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 8 1-4. Sold on speculation and for Export 500. Imports 77,000. Arrivals closed firm.

| Nov.-Dec. | Dec.-Jan. | Jan.-Feb. |
|---|---|---|
| 5'39 | 5'39 | 5'41 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| May-June. | June-July | July.-Aug. |
| 5'48 | 5'18 | 5'48 |

Receipts at U S Ports........ 1,50,000
Do. last year ........ 1,94,000
Exports to Great Britain ........ 24,000
Do. do Continent ........ 48,000
In New York—
Spot........ 10'25
Futures, month of December........ 9'83 — 5
Do. do. March ........ 10'05 — 5
In New Orleans—
Spot........ 9 3 4 + 1-16
Futures, month of Feb........ 9'89 + 2
Do. do. May........ 10'14 + 1
Tone at close ........ steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Tuesday, 15th November, 1904 :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton ........ | 4,219 | bales. |
| Wheat ........ | 27,850 | cwts. |
| Linseed ........ | 6,239 | " |
| Rape, Ral and Mustard ........ | 693 | " |
| Gingellyseed........ | 10,093 | " |
| Poppyseed........ | 88 | " |
| Groundnuts........ | 189 | " |
| Castorseed ........ | 1,805 | " |
| Rice ........ | 4,925 | " |
| Myrabollams ........ | 301 | " |
| Cottonseed ........ | 9,643 | " |
| Mowraseed ........ | 161 | " |
| Gram ........ | 1,761 | " |
| Joowar ........ | 1,879 | " |
| Maize........ | 329 | " |

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, Nov. 16.

Exchange—Tone quieter.
Bank T.T. ........1s 4 3-32 to 1-16d.
Bank Demand ........1s. 4 3-32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A. 1s. 4 9-32d.
Do 6 do do 1s. 4 13-32d.
French Francs 3 do do ...... 170 3-4
Marks 3 do do ...... 138 1-2
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight ...... 1-6 1-2
Shanghai 30 do do ...... 192 1-2
Japan 30 do do ...... 148
Government Paper—3 1-2 per cent. Tone steady.
Cash ... ... ... ... 97-7
1st Settlement ... ... 97-7
Money Market,—Tone steady.
Bank Rate.—
Bank of England since 21st April 3 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do 20th October 5 do
Bank of Bengal do 10th November 6 do
Bank of Madras do 6th July 4 do
Seeds—
Linseed.—Tone steady. Rs. a. p.
Ready ... ... ... 5 12 6 to 5 12
Rapeseed.—Tone quiet.
Brown Cawnpore, Ready. 4 14 0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready. 5 6 0
Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.
Ready ... ... ... 5 6 0
Castorseed—Tone quiet.
Ready ... ... Rs. 22 to 22 1-2
Gingellyseed.—Tone quiet.
Howree Khandeish........Rs. 35 1-2 to 36.
15 per cent Mixed........Rs. 34 1-2 to 35 Dec-Jan.

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone— easier.
Estimated sales ........bales 8,000
Imports ........ do. 8,000

| Nov.-Dec. | Dec.-Jan. | Jan.-Feb |
|---|---|---|
| 5'33 | 5'33 | 5'35 |
| —6 | —6 | —6 |
| Feb.-Mch. | Mch-Apl. | Apl.-May. |
| 5'37 | 5'38 | 5'40 |
| —6 | —6 | —6 |
| May-June | June-July | July-Aug. |
| 5'42 | 5'42 | 5'42 |
| —6 | —6 | —6. |

Cotton.—The market is fluctuating and unsettled. There was some enquiry for shipment to Japan and from the local mills, for ready and early delivery, and prices were raised in consequence. At the close the tone is easier.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited :—

| Gts. | | Fine | F.-G. | Gd. | Dely, |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bengal (H.-G.) (Ry.terms) ... | | 203 | 193 | ... | 25 Dec. |
| Bengals (H.-G.) (Ry.terms)... | | 201 | 190 | ... | 25 Jan |
| Oomrawatee(descriptions)M-G. | | 218 | ... | ... | 25 do. |
| Khandeish (M.-G.) | ... | ... | 214 | 208 | 25 Dec. |
| Do. | do. ... | ... | 210 | 204 | 25 Jan. |
| Khangaum fair staple (H-G) } Karanja do. do. do. } Akola do. do. do. } | | 221 | ... | ... | 25 do. |
| Dhamangaum Poolgaum (MG) | | 223 | ... | ... | 25 do. |
| Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.)... | | 225 | ... | ... | 25 do. |
| Broach (M,-G.) | ... | 256 | ... | ... | 1/25 Mar. |
| Do. (M.-G.) | ... | ... | ... | 245 | 15/25 do. |
| Jalgaon (M. G.) | ... | ... | 216 | 210 | 25 Dec. |
| Do. (M.-G.) | ... | ... | 212 | 206 | 25 Jan. |
| Bengal (M. G.) | ... | 210 | 200 | ... | 25 Nov |
| Do. | ... | 206 | 196 | ... | 25 Dec. |
| Do. | ... | 205 | 195 | ... | 25 Jan |
| Sind-Punjab... | ... | 210 | 200 | ... | 25 Nov |
| Do. | ... | 206 | 196 | ... | 25 Dec |
| Do, | ... | 205 | 195 | ... | 25 Jan, |

## BOMBAY MUNICIPAL BUDGET.

REDUCTION IN TAXATION.

The Municipal Budget Estimates for the year 1905-1906 as prepared by the Commissioner circulated to the members of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Corporation yesterday. The Commissioner in his introductory remarks states :—

The opening revenue working cash balance for the year 1905-06 is estimated at Rs. 18,33,000.

Before proceeding to deal with the Budget Estimates for 1905-06, it may not be out of place to draw attention to the large addition of Rs. 4,34,000 which, I anticipate, will accrue during 1904-05, to the Municipal treasury on the latest data available for Income and Expenditure. From the details given in considering the "Working Cash Balance" it will be seen that the increase in Revenue is put down at Rs. 3,04,000 net and the savings in Expenditure, at Rs. 1,30,000. The former is accounted for almost entirely by the large increases in the Property Taxes, aggregating Rs. 2,88,000, while in the latter the savings are almost entirely in the department administered by the Executive Health Officer. In the Budget Estimates for 1904-05, the return from the Property Taxes was fixed at Rs. 53,05,000 against a revised estimate for 1903-04 from these sources of Rs. 52,34,000 and actual realizations during 1903-04 of Rs. 52,85,313. The estimates for 1904-05 were framed at a time when, though there were indications of a probable early increase in assessments, evidence was not forthcoming, to the extent subsequently ascertained, of the very large increases which were possible, and to anticipate which would have been unduly optimistic. On the latest data available, the Income for 1904-05 from these sources is put at Rs. 55,93,000 with the General and Fire Brigade Tax at 10-1 2 per cent. The savings in Expenditure, amounting to Rs. 1,30,000, anticipated for 1904-05 are due to greater economy in the administration of plague and to its not being possible to secure the full complement of carts and bullocks for the Health Department.

INCOME.

Owing in increased assessments the receipts from the 1-2 per cent. Fire Tax will exceed the amount necessary to meet the Fire Brigade expenditure. On this account, and in consideration of the surplus that has accumulated in consequence of our expenditure being less than our receipts for a number of years, I have proposed to reduce the Fire Tax to 3-8 per cent. Following the principle enunciated by me last year, and accepted by the Standing Committee and the Corporation, that " the rate of our most stable source of Income (viz, General Tax) should not be reduced, unless the reduction can with certainty be maintained for some years," I have proposed a reduction in the general Tax only from 10 per cent. to 9 5-8 per cent, I have thought this course preferable to interfering with the Town Duties, owing (1) to the large increase in assessments and (2) to the Corporation not having thought it advisable in 1904-05 to change the Octroi taxation. The time having, it seems to me, arrived, when some relief in the heavy rate of 12 annas per 1,000 gallons for trade purposes should be given, I have proposed a reduction in the rate of 2 annas per 1,000 gallons, thus reducing the income from this source by Rs. 59,000. With these proposed reductions, the Income for the year is estimated at Rs. 87,80,000 against Rs. 84,58,000 in 1904-05. Were no such reductions made, the Income for the year 1905-06 would stand at Rs 8994,000.

EXPENDITURE.

The Expenditure for the year is estimated at Rs. 90,81,000 against Rs. 89,07,724 for the year 1904-05, includes Rs. 3,00,000 for payment to the City Improvement Trust and Rs. 2,00,000 for plague expenditure. There is thus an advance on the proceeding year in expenditure of Rs 1,73,276,

The principal variations between the years 1904-05 and 1905-06 are dealt with below :—

Property and Wheel Tax Establishment.—The growing income and the revision of assessments necessitates extra staff. This has been provided, as, explained in the schedule at an extra cost of Rs 12,312 per annum. It is found that the provision hitherto made for payment of commission to the Railways and Port Trust for the collection of Octroi duty has been insufficient and an increase of Rs. 10,900 has accordingly been provided for. The Revenue and Refund Audit Officer's Establishment has also been increased at a cost of Rs 6,000 per annum as explained in the schedule.

Public Works, Engineering Department.—(a) General Supervision and Miscellaneous Duties.—Extra staff has had to be provided for at an annual cost of Rs 4,500 to cope efficiently with the work. The staff of the Drainage Department has received my most careful consideration. Having found on enquiry that staff charged to Loan Works was being utilized for Revenue purposes, I have reduced the Loan Works expenditure by Rs. 12,720 and increased Revenue outlay by Rs. 11,676, re-arranging the whole staff. There is no doubt that, with the greater efficiency required of the Drainage Department, an increase in establishment is necessary. Special provision of Rs. 9,974 has been made for special repairs to be undertaken, as detailed at page 43 of the Budget.

Public Health Department.—There is a net increase of slightly over Rs. 20,000 provided for larger provisions has been made for the purchase of livestock to bring the maximum number of bullocks up to the sanctioned strength, but this if counterbalanced by a reduced provision for Infectious Diseases. There are necessarily variations between the provision for the current and the preceding year but these are fully explained in detail in the Budget.

CLOSING BALANCE.

The closing balance is estimated at Rs. 15,32,000 or Rs. 14,32,000 above the minimum required by law :—opening balance Rs. 18,33,000 ; income Rs. 87,80,000 ; total Rs. 1,06,13,000—expenditure Rs. 90,81,000 closing balance Rs. 15,32,000.

The balance, though apparently large, I have not thought it advisable to reduce, as the liability on account of the contribution to the City Improvement Trust is an uncertain quantity, and we may require over a lakh of rupees to meet rent charges due to Government for the land at Paltan Road and for legal expenses, if the suit now pending be decided against us. The balance will also act as an equalizing facter in retaining taxation at the level proposed for the year under consideration, until we have a clearer idea of what our annual revenue from direct taxation should be and know exactly the measure of our liability to the City Improvement Trust and the final apportionment of plague charges

## SUIT AGAINST THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

A SUCCESSFUL APPEAL.

Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor, at the High Court yesterday, disposed of an appeal filed by Madhowdas G. Pasta against the Secretary of State for India in Council. The Hon. Mr. Setalvad, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand and Wadia, with Mr. H. C. Coyajee, and Mr. Ghandhi, pleaders, appeared for the appellant and plaintiff. Mr. Jardine, instructed by Rao Bahadur Vasudev Kirtiker, Government Pleader, appeared for the defendant and the respondent.

The judgment appealed against was that of Mr. R. S. Tipnis, who as District Judge of Thana, decided the case in August 1903. In the Lower Court, the plaintiff sued for a declaration of right to use stone and earth taken from the land in Matheran, for the purpose of all lawful erections and buildings without payment for any fees, and that the seizure of corrugated iron-sheets by Major M. Collie, Superintendent at Matheran, for the recovery of Rs. 2-8 as fees, was illegal. The plaintiff purchased certain property at an auction sale at Matheran on 9th April, 1898, for Rs.1,075, and he was required by the Superintendent to erect boundary pillars of earth dug and stone quarried from the plot. He did this. Subsequently he received a bill demanding payment of Rs. 1-14 in respect of the earth and stone, of which he had built the pillars. On 28th May, 1901, he received a notice from the Collector demanding payment of Rs.2-2 which with money-order commission, and notice-fee amounted to Rs. 2-12, On 15th January, 1902, the Superintendent acting under the order of the Collector of Kolaba, seized three corrugated iron-sheets, and sold them by public auction for Rs 2-12, out of which he deducted Rs. 2-8 only, for the charges and returned four annas to the plaintiff. Mr. Tipnis held the plaintiff was not entitled to the declaration he had prayed for. Plaintiff had a right based upon such concessions as Government were pleased to grant to the lessees by orders and rules made in that behalf to use stones and earth taken from a leasehold plot without payment of fees. Plaintiff was not entitled to any damages, and his claim was rejected with costs. Against this decision the plaintiff appealed.

The learned Chief Justice, in delivering the decision of the Appeal Court said the suit was nothing more than trespass for goods ; but the question was whether trespass was made out. Section 41, of the Bombay Land Revenue Code had the expresion "trees, brushwood, jungle or other natural products." The Court was of opinion that " natural products " covered stone and earth and other materials, which could not be removed from the place without attracting the liability indicated in the Section. Under rule 38 of the Land Revenue Code the action of the Collector was not justified. Paragraph 2 of the rule was wide enough to cover cases of unauthorised removal of earth and stones. The only legal damage sustained by the plaintiff was Rs. 2-8, and that amount was ordered to be awarded to him with costs.

## AGRICULTURAL PROSPECTS IN THE KONKAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In my last letter I mentioned two late rice crops, bhodas and ghosalwei, in the Alibag Taluka a being injured by an insect pest. A few days after I had written that letter, we had a good shower of rain here, and a marked improvement was observed in the case of these two crops. The former has not entirely escaped, but the latter has not suffered in any way, and I now find that the change in the colour of the plants, which is usually considered to be an indication of pest, was in this case due only to want of sufficient moisture. It cannot be said, however, that the insect pest is caused only by the failure of rains, for last year we had not only a copious but a well distributed fall of rain, and yet in one piece of my land I got in consequence of this pest only half a maund of rice where I should have got at least twenty-five, and my experience was the experience of several other landholders. It was "dabholpatani," a superior kind of rice, that suffered from the ravages of this pest last year. The insect pest I complain of is generally confined to certain superior species of late rice crops and appears only in certain years. Early inferior crops which are free from this pest are not suited for lands in which owing to too much moisture only late crops can be grown. When a rice field is affected by this pest, almost every plant in it puts forth only a snow-white ear of corn without a single grain in it. It is not unlikely that what is called an insect pest here is only a failure of crops due to impoverished soil. In Kharepat or the eastern part of the Alibag Taluka an inferior rice crop called "ekachola" has been I am told, subject to this pest for the last two or three years. It is not an indigenous crop, but was introduced there only about ten years ago. A few farmers of Avas and of two or three other villages in the western part of the Taluka have been successfully growing this crop for the last two or three years, and will continue to do so until the so called insect pest compels them to abandon it. It is not easy to make the ignorant agriculturists believe that the growth of the same species of crop in the same place for a number of years renders the soil poor. They think that the soil requires to be manured at times, but since the conservation of forests the chief sources of procuring cheap manure in the shape of rab materials, cowdung, etc., were cut off. Experienced old farmers of this Taluka aver that in former years this pest was very rare and appeared only in a year in which the rainfall during the "Purwa" constellation, that is during the fortnight consisting of the last three or four days of August and the first ten or eleven days of September, was very light. It is also said that if there be a copious downpour during the "Uttara" constellation or the fortnight immediately following the "Purwa" fortnight the insects are carried away by the flood before they get into the interior of the plants, and the crops are saved. Rain in the latter half of September is very essential for the transplanted crops to take root and thrive. Konkan agriculture which was for years remarkable for its fine prospects has of late years considerably deteriorated, and it is only Government, as the proper custodian of all lands, that can do something to check this downward tendency.

A few landholders of some villages on the Bombay side of Alibag having petitioned the Collector to grant remissions of land taxes for this year in consequence of the failure of crops, the Mamlatdar of Alibag and his assistants made a careful inspection of the affected rice fields, and it is hoped the authorities will give due consideration to the petitions of those who are really unable to pay the Government dues without borrowing. It may be observed that the poor lands which yield very little this year, are the same that suffer similarly in every bad season, and hence their holders must be the greatest sufferers. Instances of poor widows and others possessing only an acre or two of inferior rice land which will give a normal harvest only in a good year, may be found, and it is the paternal Government alone that can save them. There are other landholders again, who possess ten or more acres of land, but who owing to causes, perhaps beyond their control, have had to contract debts, and the greater portion of whose lands is bad. It is needless to say that these also deserve compassionate treatment from Government.—Yours, &c.,

R. L. GHARAT.

Avas, Nov. 16.

## PORTUGUESE AFFAIRS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I am [illegible] business to transact in the Portuguese Consulate. I drove up to Apollo Bunder and was ushered in to Monsignor Gerard, the acting Portuguese Consul-General who kindly attended to my business. Monsignor Gerard is the Belgian Consul to whom the Portuguese Consulate has been entrusted during the absence of the permanent incumbent who is on leave in Lisbon. Besides Monsignor Gerard, there are I am told, two other titled dignitaries attached to the Consulate, known as the Vice-Consul and Chancellor Extraordinary and it looked to me strange that a foreigner was doing the duties which rightly pertained to either of these two officials. Will you or any of your Portuguese readers kindly let an old Portuguese from Africa know what may be the duties of all these officials in a small colony of Portuguese subjects when the seat of Portuguese Government in India is hardly 250 miles away from this city.—Yours &c.

Bombay November 16. I. B. O.

## POLICE VIEW OF "DISORDERLY BEHAVIOUR."

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. Kersondas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate heard a case in which two Borah merchants named Adamji Shaik Sumsoodin and Khan Saheb Hasanali Moola Hakimji were charged with disorderly behaviour at a Police Station. Sub Inspector Wilkinson prosecuted. The accused were defended by Mr Shapur Spencer, Pleader. The case for the prosecution was that yesterday morning both the accused were driving towards the Government Dockyard where they were debarred from entering by the Police officer as admittance is refused to those who do not possess special permits. The first accused made light of the police officer's warning, remarking that he very little knew that they were in the habit of going there for the last twenty years. The Police Officer took the remark as amounting to disorderly behaving towards him and charged the first accused with it, took him to a police station and there asked him to sign a bail bond. At that time the second accused at the top of his voice dissuaded the first accused from signing the bail bond, and threatened to report the police officer to the Police Commissioner. The case for the defence was that the first accused intended going to the stores department and so pointed towards it.

The Magistrate held that the charge had not been proved against either of the two accused. He remarked that had the police officer taken due care to understand both the accused as to what they had to say, this unfortunate incident would not have seen the light of the day. It was a pity that the two accused who bore the charactor of respectable merchants had to undergo the unnecessary indignity of being marched off to the police station. He acquitted both the accused.

## ATTEMPT TO BRIBE A POLICE OFFICER.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Batty and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston, presiding at the High Court yesterday, gave judgment in the case of Imperator against Virjee Trikam. Virjee was convicted by Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, on the 26th August last, of attempting to bribe Superintendent Barnet, of the Bombay Police, with Rs. 2,000 with the object of getting himself released from custody, in which he had been taken on a charge of gambling with others in an uninhabited house in Girgaum. The Magistrate sentenced him to three months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000, or in default of payment to suffer further rigorous imprisonment for two months. The Hon. Mr. Scott, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown ; and Mr. Branson, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand, and Wadia, appeared for the accused. The Hon. Mr. Justice Batty observed that the learned Counsel for the accused having laid strong stress on the point, whether the affair of the bribe was not brought forward after the charge of gambling, the Court took the unusual course of examining Mr. Bowen, the Acting Public Prosecutor, whose evidence placed the matter beyond the possibility of suspicion. No improper motive was alleged about the conduct of the police, and as the offence of attempting to corrupt the police was a grave one, the conviction, and the sentence, were confirmed. The Hon. Mr. Justice Aston, who gave a separate judgment, concurred.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use. The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case grey or white hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most Restorers. It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for The Mexican Hair Renewer. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot. 23, Farringdon Road, London, England.

DHARIWAL BLANKETS,
HORSE, BED AND ARMY.

DHARIWAL SUITINGS,
FLANNEL, WORSTED and PUTTOO.

DHARIWAL COSTUME CLOTHS,
BROADCLOTHS,
CASHMERE and SERGE.

DHARIWAL
SERVANTS' CLOTHING.
ALL NECESSARIES

ARE THE BEST VALUE FOR MONEY IN THE WORLD.

THE NEW EGERTON WOOLLEN MILLS CO., LD.,
DHARIWAL, PUNJAB.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

(MONTGOMERIES' PATENT.)
BERMALINE BREAD
AS USED IN THE ROYAL HOUSEHOLD.
Dr. ANDREW WILSON, says:—"This BREAD should be taken by all who are in any way affected by digestive ailments."
All kinds of Fancy and Household Bread made, MILK, BUTTER and CREAM supplied to any part of Bombay twice daily.
W. C. LINTOTT, Proprietor.
Up-country orders promptly attended to,
DEVONSHIRE DAIRY FARM AND PAREL ROAD BAKERY.

PIANOS
S. ROSE & CO., stock the best
PIANO PLAYERS
S. ROSE & CO., have the most perfect.
MUSIC
S. ROSE & CO., have the best Selection.
TALKING MACHINES
S. ROSE & CO., have the finest made.
BAND INSTRUMENTS
S. ROSE & CO., are Agents for the best Makers in the World.
S. ROSE & CO.,
FORT,
BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC Co.,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS
STOCK & SHOW ROOMS,
9-11, MEDOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.
REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM. Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.
LONDON:
HENRY S. KING & CO.

NOTICE RE DE DION BOUTON CARS.
"MESSRS. BOMBAY CYCLE AGENCY,
DEAR SIRS,—We have much pleasure in APPOINTING you our SOLE and EXCLUSIVE AGENTS for the SALE of Genuine Licensed DE DION BOUTON CARS . . . . as per agreement
Yours faithfully,
DE DION BOUTON, LIMITED."
LATEST GENUINE DE DION BOUTON CARS EXPECTED EARLY NEXT MONTH
AN Expert Mechanic is being sent out to us here from the DE DION BOUTON Co. in December. We are SOLE AGENTS also for HUMBER and OLDSMOBILE CARS.
BOMBAY CYCLE AGENCY,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE DEMAND FOR
STANDARD POLICIES.
EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by
NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.
NEW POLICIES IN 1903
ISSUED FOR..... £2,407,916
ACCUMULATED FUNDS..... £11,000,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE..... £27,600,000
ASK FOR THE 1903 PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from
F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.
BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

TEN YEARS AGO
The unanimous verdict of discriminating smokers
FLOR DE SPENCER
WAS
THE BEST INDIAN CIGAR PROCURABLE.
Since then the quality has greatly improved and the ever-increasing demand proclaims it as
STILL FIRST IN PUBLIC FAVOUR.
No. 1, 4 1-2 ins. long,
Rs. 6 per 100.
SPENCER & Co., LD.,
12-14, CHURCH GATE STREET,
BOMBAY.

RARE OPPORTUNITY.
WHY WE WEAK OR WEAK-MINDED.
PAY NOTHING.
*YOU have simply to write to the undermentioned Address and you will get by return Post and excellent Book in English (P. P. 100) Post Paid. It will answer all your questions relating to your mind and body, and will give you rules based on best moral principle to guide your health, wealth and prosperity*
KABI RAJ MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY.
166 68, HARRISON ROAD, BARA BAZAR,
CALCUTTA.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS,
GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD,
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.
CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.
HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.
ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 20), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25). Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.
HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem. Commission on horses bought and sold Re. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.
CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.
ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.
REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages by greased contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

GOERZ TRIEDER BINOCULARS.
The introduction of the Prism has very materially reduced the size of Binoculars, while the "field of view" has been enlarged and the defining power brought to the highest state of perfection.
GOERZ TRIEDER BINOCULAR
has six times the magnifying power of any Binocular. It includes a field of view wider by six times that of any other Binocular and the sharpness of vision unparalleled, while the brilliancy of image is unsurpassed. Sole Agents in India for
GOERZ PRISM OR TRIEDER BINOCULARS
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.


NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.


# The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, NOV. 17, 1904.


## RUSSIA AND JAPAN AT WASHINGTON.

THE somewhat premature utterance of the Russian Minister at Washington was evidently intended as a counter-blast to the visit of the Japanese Prince Fushimi to the President. The Japanese emissary said nothing about mediation. Much less did he express a wish that the United States should use its influence in that direction. All he did was to convey to President Roosevelt an expression of the Mikado's friendship and the good feeling of the Japanese people towards those of the States. His felicitations on the relations between the two countries were reciprocated by the President, but there was no reference to the War on either side. American journalists are much given to speculation and jumped to the conclusion—or pretended to have authority for saying—that Prince Fushimi, emboldened by the President's recent invitation to the Powers to meet and discuss the subject of international arbitration and conciliation, had it in contemplation to suggest that Mr. Roosevelt should further use his good offices in the direction of bringing about a cessation of hostilities in Manchuria. Thereupon the Russian Minister at Washington seized the opportunity to declare that his country would fight to the bitter end and listen to no suggestion of mediation. The Russian ton the capital of Russia." Probably the Minister received instructions to make the declaration he is credited with. But whether he did or not, he at least made a statement which is premature. Russia will no doubt fight to the bitter end. It would be bitter enough even if it came to-morrow. Anything short of the utter annihilation of the Japanese army would be bitter enough. But we imagine the moment is nearer at hand, when Russia will willingly accept an offer of mediation, than her Ministers are authorised to confess. As an American war correspondent told his countrymen the other day, the rapidly crumbling of Russian political and military power in the Far East during the last few months, under the assault of what has been usually estimated as a second class nation, has undoubtedly been a surprise. It has been a greater surprise to Russia than to any other nation. Surprise succeeds surprise and Russia would welcome any pretext—best of all a breach with England—which would give her an opportunity for bringing the warlike operations to an end.

The empty bravado of such utterances as the Russian Minister's have become pathetic, the more so as Russian military commanders know well how futile is the hope of redeeming past errors and reverses. Further it is beginning to be recognised that the task of expelling the Japanese from Manchuria is too gigantic to be attempted. Russian generals know well enough that only such of their millions of troops, as can be brought within rifle-range of the Japanese army, can be of any use in the war, and the assembling of an army competent for the task is a practical impossibility. The railway cannot put down troops and carry provisions and munitions of war, and even if the line be doubled as we are told it is to be forthwith, it cannot give Russia that preponderance of men necessary to drive back the Japanese. An idea of the efficiency of railway communication is given us by a war correspondent who tells us that only last month travelling by train, between Liaoyang and Mukden, a distance of thirty-five miles, took him thirty-two hours, and he had never known it done under eight. It is expected that some improvement may come hereafter, but meantime it must be remembered that there are deteriorating influences at work which will move to maintain the balance. Chief among these, according to Mr. T. F. Millard, who writes from Mukden, is the wear and tear of the rolling-stock and rail-bed. Though he does not believe that the railway will eventually break down entirely under the strain, he knows that it is already beginning to tell. For example the line from the South to Harbin is admittedly the best piece of road on the whole line, and since the war began it has naturally, owing to its location, suffered heavier usage. It has stood the wear fairly well, but many little repairs are already becoming necessary, and as the line deteriorates, the time schedule, at best ridiculously low, grows worse. The enormous number of casualties and the thousands of sick must be replaced. Stores lost at Liaoyang and on the Shaho have to be made good, and the strain upon the line increases daily.

This factor is one which must occupy a prominent place in any attempt to gauge the probabilities of Russia being able to achieve that which she wishes. By those who are on the spot, little faith in ultimate Russian success is entertained, for they decline to believe that Russia can assemble and supply an army of greater strength than two hundred and fifty thousand—double the number she has now. Miscalculations, made in the early stages of the war, we are reminded, were due to greatly overestimating the troops in Manchuria when hostilities began. Will such an army, it is asked, be equal to the task of expelling the Japanese from Manchuria and Korea? All depends on the Japanese. If they make no mistakes, and if the Baltic Fleet does not gain command of the sea—a highly improbable contingency we fancy—they need not fear having to make a long and disastrous retreat. After the fall of Port Arthur the troops now employed in the assault will be available as re-inforcements to the army opposed to General Kuropatkin. But even with these it is doubtful if the Japanese would be wise in pressing further north than Mukden. Military critics are agreed that beyond that point, many of the advantages which have so far aided the Japanese will disappear, and by the abandonment of a large region and the consequent ability to concentrate his army General Kuropatkin would be in a position to dispute every mile of ground on comparatively equal terms. Again, we are forewarned that the position is approaching a sort of military stalemate where the Japanese will not dare to attempt pushing the Russians further, and the Russians will not be able to gather strength enough to drive the Japanese out. Admiral Alexeieff, in his interview with the Tsar, of which Reuter tells us, ought to make that admission instead of wasting his time pointing out Japanese tactical mistakes to inquisitive interviewers. Unless Russia recognises that the time is approaching when intervention is, in her own interests, most desirable, she will find her resources to have been irreparably sapped and her Asiatic prestige gone for ever.

PANAMA AND BRITISH INTERESTS.

WE recently learned that President Roosevelt had determined to despatch a Commission to Panama to resolve certain difficulties which have arisen in regard to the development of the plans of the United States and the newest "Republic." The history of the revolution, which, while it separated Panama from Colombia, removed the obstacles to the construction of the Isthmian Canal by the United States, leads us to suspect that the latter is directing events towards the formal annexation of the territory of the new Republic with consequent injury to all other commercial interests. While the United States have proceeded in typical fashion to conserve their own interests, Great Britain, in conceding America a free hand for the construction of the canal, failed to stipulate that the British trader should enjoy an open door in the Isthmus and British ships have every advantage enjoyed by American. The consequence is that we have been entirely shut out from any participation in the trade of Panama. The position is revealed by a report prepared by Mr. Consul Mallet who, giving an unvarnished account of the political events of the past four years, shows that no effectual steps have been taken to protect British commercial interests in the Isthmus. After the "revolution", which the United States prevented Colombia from suppressing, Panama granted her protector sole sovereignty of the Canal and the strip of territory through which it is to pass. Thus the re-land ten miles wide which is American territory. What is now the position? Mr. Claude Mallet tells us. The boundaries between the American territory and that of the new "Power" were provisionally delineated in July last. According to this agreement, we learn, the city of Panama whose 25,000 inhabitants revolted, is for all practical purposes left without a seaport for foreign commerce. The anchorage of vessels at Flamenco and the wharf at La Boca now called "Port Ancon," which together constitute the port of Panama, both lie within the territory of the Canal zone which belongs to the United States. Moreover, a smilar port is to be opened on the Atlantic entrance to the zone to be known as "Cristobal." "The cities of Panama and Colon are now confined to two small patches wedged in at the two extremities of the zone, and their future commercial existence appears to be inseparably bound up with the leased territory."

It would be practically impossible, declares the British Consul, for these cities to enforce any customs regulations of their own which were not in harmony with those prevailing across the border. "Except the town of Bocas del Toro" he adds, "the remainder of the Republic contains no commercial centre of any importance, and the virtual economic annexation of Panama and Colon renders the Americans completely masters of the situation." The commercial lesson of this arrangement is read for us by another writer. The American strip of territory will enjoy the internal free trade of the United States; American goods will enter American Panama free of duty, but British goods will be subject to the Dingley duties. The decision to admit all American merchandise into the zone, duty free, while all imports from abroad must pay duty on the basis of the United States tariff, has been obviously designed, says our Consul, to ensure that the vast supplies of machinery and other articles required in the construction of the Canal shall be purchased as far as possible in the United States. Thus America means to keep the building of the Canal literally in her own hands; but the provission has also been framed with an eye to the future trade of Panama. At present not only goods for the Canal zone but all other imports promise to be affected, for a special law empowers the Panama Government to enter into an arrangement with the United States to levy the same duties in the Republic as are levied in the American zone. When the Canal is constructed the whole trade of Panama will undoubtedly pass into the hands of the "Power" which has already secured absolute control short of formal annexation of the whole territory. Great Britain's trade with Central and South America has been and is considerable, and we were congratulating ourselves that the Isthmian Canal would give us greater facilities for that commerce. But the United States has taken care to secure to herself a large slice of that trade, while the British Government has been amazingly oblivious to the operation.

THE KARACHI PORT TRUST.

WE have received a copy of the report of the Karachi Port Trust for the year ending 31st March 1904 which points to a flourishing state of things. Briefly reviewed, the year was a highly successful one, and resulted in a surplus of Rs. 4,07,100 which, together with the opening balance, shows an accumulation amounting to Rs. 7,46,641. The Revenue Receipts exceeded the Budget Estimate by Rs. 4,93,771 and were better than those of the previous year by Rs. 4,03,364. Great as was the development of trade during the year, the Trustees anticipate that the current year will be still better, for the export trade in grain has increased enormously consequent on the opening up of additional areas in the Punjab, and on the continuance of a brisk demand from Europe. The rise in the receipts is common to all Departments. Wharfage fees alone showed an increase of Rs. 2,95,826 (mostly from the export trade), while Import Yard Charges, Pilotage Receipts and Port Dues contributed substantially towards the balance. There has been an increase under the heading of General Charges which is accounted for by the payment during the year of two years' rebate to the North-Western Railway for stores, no bill having been prepared for payment during 1902-03, and by expenditure on Stamp Duty and Advertising Charges in connection with the raising of the 4½ lakhs loan. There has also been an increased expenditure on Bandar Properties which is due not only to extra expenditure on labour which was employed to meet the requirements of trade, but also to the fact that, in accordance with a recommendation made by the Budget Committee, the cost of dredging the harbour has been debited to maintenance of Bandar Properties from Revenue instead of to Capital Works as before. The Capital Debt of the Trust at the close of the year had increased by Rs. 3,76,409, consequent on the floating of a loan of 4½ lakhs for the construction of plinths and railway lines at Kiamari, and for additional engine power on the wharves less repayment of instalments of previous loans. Investments are made regularly as soon as cash accumulates. There was a very marked increase in both the number and tonnage of steamships making use of the Port, larger ships having been brought out chiefly to meet the requirements of the export trade in grain. The harbour can accommodate the largest ship passing through the Suez Canal. Since the close of the year the Trustees have received the report of a Sub-Committee appointed to consider the best means of improving the Port and offering facilities for the increase in trade which appears to have set in permanently, and they have in consequence applied to Government for permission to raise a loan of 21 lakhs, in order to reclaim land, provide two extra berths and purchase a new dredger of the "William Price" type. This, however, is only an instalment, and prior to the making of any further application for permission to raise money, they have asked for the appointment of an expert Committee to advise them as to the direction in which further improvements should be carried out.

---

THE Viceregal party reached Murree on Sunday evening, the arrival being late enough to enable the party in their tongas to become very sensible of the change of temperature. Next morning a start was made for the Jhelum Valley and the camp at Domel reached at 5 in the afternoon. His Excellency was received at Domel by Major Wyndham, the Assistant Resident.

---

SIR EDWARD LAW, Financial Member of Council, has, the "Pioneer" understands, tendered his resignation on account of ill-health. His five years' tenure of appointment would expire in ordinary to leave as soon as possible, the precise date of his retirement has, in view of considerations of public convenience, been left to the decision of the Secretary of State.

---

MR. L. W. DANE is now at Peshawar, where the camp of the Kabul Mission is being formed. He will start for Landi Kotal a week hence.

---

COLONEL YOUNGHUSBAND will make a short halt in Egypt on his way Home in order to meet Lord Curzon at Port Said and discuss matters relating to the Tibet settlement.

---

IT is understood that the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Blair of the Allahabad High Court has sent in notice of his intention to resign his seat. His retirement will probably take effect in the course of next spring.

---

K. S. RANJITSINGHJI is again returning to India for the winter recess.

---

THE Government of Venezuela have declared the production of matches to be a monopoly. Their import is forbidden, and the right of production is leased to a manufacturer. The lessee is empowered to import free of duty all articles required in the manufacture of matches, the raw materials and machinery.

---

MR. FRANCIS GALTON, F. R. S., has made an offer which has been accepted by the Senate of the University of London, to endow a Fellowship in the University for the promotion of the study of "National Eugenics," defined as "the study of the agencies under social control that may improve or impair the racial qualities of future generations either physically or mentally." The endowment is sufficient to provide not only for the Fellowship, but also for the salary of an assistant and for the general expenses of the contemplated work, which it is intended to locate in one of the colleges or other institutions connected with the University.

---

MR. EDWIN ABBEY'S Coronation picture, before being sent on tour through the provinces, is being shown by Messrs. Agnew at the Hanover Gallery. The picture contains 115 actual portraits, besides the many figures seen in the far distance; it is a triumph of skilful arrangement; he has triumphantly overcome all difficulties of colour; the picture has dignity and impressiveness, but it has to be seen from a considerable distance. When you go close to it the interior of the abbey gets dwarfed, and the figures do not seem to take their proper places. Those in the background come far too much to the front for their size. It is only when you step back far enough to see them as a mass, not as individuals, that the splendid grouping and lighting and the fine composition have their full effect. The centre of the canvas is the group of dignitaries of the Church, but on either side of them is a centre of light; the King who is further to the front, being a little lower in tone than the Queen, who appears smaller in the distance, and is therefore in stronger light, in order to produce the right balance.

---

IN the England of the present day the post of Maid of Honour at Court has, according to a writer in the "Girls' Realm" become something of a sinecure, although the late Queen, until quite the end of her reign, hardly ever permitted her Maids to depart from the routine of their service excepting for such reasons as sickness or mourning. The eight young ladies succeeded each other in pairs with unfailing regularity. Their duties were by no means heavy. Queen Victoria expected her Maids to read the newspapers aloud to her, drive out of an afternoon, and play to her in the evenings. The salary attached to the office of Maid of Honour was £300 a year, all of which was required for their toilettes, as the late Queen, although she encouraged simplicity of attire in her ladies, had a curious objection to their appearing often in the same dress. Each received a dowry of £1,000 on her marriage. The departing Maid also carried away her badge of office, a brooch consisting of a miniature of her Royal mistress set in diamonds. During the sixty-three years of Queen Victoria's reign only thirty-nine Maids of Honour were appointed. Of these, nineteen married while in office.

## GENERAL KODAMA.

### THE BRAIN OF THE JAPANESE ARMY.

GENTARO KODAMA, the Chief of the Japanese Staff, is one of those men who inspire confidence rather than love, and to whom their fellows turn more readily for advise than for sympathy. His countrymen never greet him with those wildly enthusiastic cheers with which they greet Marshal Yamagata or Marshal Oyama whenever they have the chance; it would never even occur to them to decorate his head with a halo and prostrate themselves before him, burning incense the while. None the less, they have more trust in him than in any other human being, as one can easily see by the glances they exchange when mention is made of his name. They call him the "brain of the army"—that is, the something that does for it its thinking, that looks ahead for it, nay, even makes for it its plans. And as such they regard him and treat him. They have quite a different feeling for him from that which they have for his fighting colleagues—for Kuroki, Oku, and Nodzu; they admire him much more than they admire them, if for no other reason than because they understand him infinitely less. The mysterious always appeals to them strongly, and in their eyes there is more than a touch of mystery about Kodama, common-sense, practical man of the world as he may appear to foreigners. His work as Chief of the Staff, it must be remembered, is done for the most part behind the scenes as it were; while he himself is far from being a typical Jap, as the Japs themselves recognise clearly.

AN ORIENTAL OF WESTERN TYPE.

General Kodama has a singularly interesting face, says a writer in "The World"; and strangely enough although he has not a drop of Western blood in his veins, it is the face of a Westerner, not of an Oriental. His eyes are large and beautifully formed, his features are clearly cut, while his complexion is not darker than that of many a Frenchman. There is all the energy and alertness of the West, too, in his spare upright figure, and in his soldierly bearing. He is here, there, and everywhere, and nothing escapes his notice. His quickness of perception is as extraordinary as his activity; he seems always to know at a glance exactly what needs to be done and to have done it before those around him ever realise that it needed doing. Then even his manners smack more of the West than of the East—they are of the kind one would be more prepared to find in the Hofburg or the Escurial than in the Mikado's palace, and much less, of course, at the headquarters of a Japanese army on active service. There is a certain highbred courtesy about him which is infinitely attractive, but it is a courtesy that exacts what it gives. The General is kindliness itself; still, he would be a bold man who would dare address to him an impertinent question. One lesson is always enough to teach even Yankees, no matter how bent on obtaining information, that with General Kodama it is a case of thus-far-and-no-further; while the most high and mighty of mailed-fisted Germans, when brought face to face with him, at once ceases from criticising and waxes obsequious. Men of all sorts in fact, realise instinctively that when the Chief of the Staff is about they must be on their best behaviour—a fact that explains, perhaps, why Kodama should be so much less popular among foreigners of a certain class than Oyama, his Commander-in-Chief.

AN INTERESTING CAREER.

Not only is General Kodama an interesting personality, but he has had an unusually interesting career. Some twenty-eight years ago, when he was little more than a boy, he was publicly thanked by the Mikado for the signal service he had rendered in putting down a rebellion. In a battle in which he was engaged he was wounded severely, in both arms it seems and yet contrived to continue fighting all day, helping to put the enemy to rout, and also to join in the pursuit of them until well into the night. Even before then he had had considerable experience in life, and that by no means of two pleasant a kind; for he was only five years old when his father died, was his sole guardian, was murdered, in the [illegible] time he was thrown on the world to do the best he could, not only for himself but for his mother and sisters. For some years his life was one long struggle against poverty, for, although he belongs by birth to the lesser noble class, there was so little money in the family in those days that it was with the greatest difficulty he could obtain the education necessary to fit him for his career in the army. In this connection it is interesting to note that the very first use to which he turned his money, when money came, was to found a college for the special benefit of lads placed in the same trying circumstances as those in which he himself had been when young.

During the '77 rebellion General Kodama, who was about twenty-five at the time, was the hero of one of those episodes which touch a whole nation to the quick—no true Jap can talk of him for five minutes without telling the story. It occurred during the siege of some castle or other in which he was in command of the garrison. The outer wall was on fire, and the flames were spreading in the direction of the magazine where all the gunpowder was stored. The powder must be removed at any cost, Kodama knew, as otherwise it would be impossible to defend the castle. He, therefore, called upon his troops to remove it; but they, brave as they were, hesitated—and little wonder, for the work, as they were well aware, meant almost certain death, and explosion being practically inevitable. Whereupon he just gave them one glance, then without saying a word he sprang coolly on to the roof of the magazine where, if explosion there were, he was sure to be the very first to be killed. And there he stood, in spite of all entreaties, until every ounce of powder had been removed to a place of safety.

WESTERN STUDY AND ITS FRUITS.

In 1890 Kodama, who was already Major-General was sent to Europe to study the Western military systems, and on his return it was so manifest that he had turned his lessons to good account that, when the war against China began, he was appointed first Assistant War Minister, and then Chief War Minister. And it was a fortunate thing for Japan that he was, for of the many men who rendered her good service during that war no one, not even Yamagata himself, rendered her better service than he did. For the week together he worked, day in, day out, hardly finding time in which to eat, and never going to bed at all. The result was that, when at length peace came to release him from his ceaseless labour, he was almost at death's door—so completely broken down in health that no one dreamed he would ever again be the active vigorous man he is. It was for his work at this time that his Sovereign made him a Baron.

Last year he was placed in a strange position for a man who is essentially a soldier, for he was made Home Minister. The domestic affairs of Japan were in a very unsatisfactory condition just then: politicians were quarrelling, worse even than usual, and there was a general feeling of unrest throughout the land. In these circumstances the Mikado thought, no doubt, that it would be well to have a strong man at the Home Office, and the more peace-loving of his subjects cordially agreed with him. They were delighted when Kodama was appointed, for they were convinced that he would make short work of the unruly section of the community. This unruly section, however, who, of course, did not wish to be made short work of, denounced the appointment as a scandal, and raised demonstrations against it. But before there was time for a conflict to arise Admiral Alexeieff arrived in the Far East, and from that moment all Japan was much too keenly interested in Foreign affairs to have any thought to give to affairs domestic. Besides, Kodama seized the first opportunity to lay down his office and return to his soldiering. Whereupon there was rejoicing among all sections of his countrymen, for even those who were most inclined to look on him with suspicion as Home Minister frankly admit that as Chief of the Staff he has no equal.

---

MR. ASQUITH spoke at a demonstration at Inverness in connection with the autumn meetings of the Scottish Liberal Association, and alluded to the difficulty of harmonising the views of Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain on the fiscal question. These gentlemen had between them presented a prize problem for the consideration of the forthcoming Conservative conference at Southampton.

# PORT ARTHUR SIEGE.

## THE ATTACK ON KAIKWAN.

## THE NORTH SEA OUTRAGE.

## INQUIRY AT HULL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY]

LONDON, Nov. 15.

Later accounts state that the Japanese failed to take the East Kaikwan Fort, but gained the moat and are now sapping the crest of the ridge. They lost 1,500 men in the assault.

The Russian Minister at Washington, referring to certain vague reports of mediation, declared that Russia will fight to the bitter end and listen to no suggestion of mediation.

The Japanese Loan has been closed in London, It was covered about ten times.

The public hearing of the evidence in the Board of Trade Inquiry at Hull commenced to-day.

The Russian Government was represented by an English barrister.

The presence of any Japanese vessel or men in the North Sea was emphatically denied.

The Tsar received Admiral Alexeieff to-day.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 16.

Reuter's correspondent before Port Arthur wiring on the 11th instance, says it is reported that General Stoessel is wounded and obliged to go to hospital but refuses to relinquish his command and ordered the garrison to die at their posts rather than surrender.

The spirits of his troops are damped by continuous work and lack of supplies, and the helplessness of the defence.

The American portion of the Japanese loan is a success, but the lists are open till Friday to receive applications posted in the country.

LATER.

Reuter wires from Suez that the Governor has ordered all traffic northward to be stopped during the passage of the Baltic fleet through the Suez Canal, and that all merchantmen must refrain from throwing anything in the Canal and abstain from demonstrations.

The Russian destroyer Raztoropny arrived at Chifu last evening in a heavy snowstorm and anchored alongside the Rechitelni and notified to Prince Ching that they will disarm.

The ship brought important despatches for St. Petersburg and also a copy of the Novykrai stating that a Japanese destroyer laying mines on the 11th instant was surprised by the Retvisan and sunk.

Later advices state that the Russians have blown

## FRENCH WAR MINISTER RESIGNS.

### Sequel to an Assault.

General Andre has resigned his post as French Minister of War, owing to ill health, but his resignation is really attributed to the fracas which took place in the Chamber on the 5th instant. He is succeeded by a Civilian Deputy, M. Berteaux.

LONDON, Nov. 16.

General Andre in his letter of resignation says that a recent incident shows that the enemies of the Republic are more than ever determined to attack the Government. "My part" he says, "marked me out particularly for attack."

## JAPANESE PRINCE AT WASHINGTON.

### America and Japan.

### INTERCHANGE OF COMPLIMENTS

LONDON, Nov. 15.

The Japanese Prince Fushimi has been received with much ceremony at Washington.

Prince Fushimi called on President Roosevelt to-day and conveyed the Mikado's good wishes and friendship and the hope for the President's health and happiness. He alluded to the closer and stronger relations between the two countries.

President Roosevelt in reply gave his assurance that these sentiments were shared by the American people who wished the Japanese people prosperity.

## TELEGRAPHS INTERRUPTED.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 16.

Storms are still interrupting the telegraphs.

## THE GAEKWAR IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 16.

H. H. the Gaekwar is being perfectly lionised in Calcutta. There have been dinners and receptions. Last night the Maharaja Jotendra Mohun Tagore entertained him to dinner, among the other guests being the Lieutenant-Governor, the Chief Justice and Brigadier-General Leach.

On Saturday there will be a public reception at the Town Hall.

STATISTICS show that a greater number of people live to be centenarians in warm climates than in the higher latitudes. The German Empire, with 55,000,000, inhabitants, has 778 centenarians; France, with 40,000,000, has 213; England has only 146, Scotland 46, Sweden 10, Norway 28, Belgium 5, Denmark 2, Spain 401, and Switzerland none. Servia, with a population of 2,250,000, has 575 people over 100 years old.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

## REVOLUTION IN BRAZIL.

### Insurrection in Rio de Janeiro.

### THE REVOLT SUPPRESSED.

LONDON, Nov. 15.

An outbreak bordering on a revolution has taken place at Rio de Janeiro. Ostensibly the movement is directed against compulsory vaccination, but it is believed to be fomented by discontented politicians with some military backing.

Barricades have been erected in the streets, the water and gas mains broken and the tramways burned.

The troops have been called out and fired on the people killing and wounding about thirty.

Later news from Rio de Janeiro confirms the news that the trouble there is of politico-military origin.

The revolution has been suppressed after a combined attack by the Police and the Army, aided by the warships, on the hill around the military school which joined in the movement.

The insurgent General has been wounded and the adjutant killed.

Some of the ringleaders have been captured and others fled.

## ENGLAND AND PORTUGAL

### King Carlos at Windsor.

The King and Queen of Portugal have arrived at Windsor.

## FRANCE AND THE CHURCH.

### Protest by the Pope.

### FEARS OF A CATASTROPHE.

His Holiness the Pope delivered an impressive allocution at the Consistory yesterday protesting strenuously against the anti-religious policy of France, and anticipating even a greater catastrophe to religion than hitherto.

## DEATH OF LORD NORTHBROOK.

### An Ex-Viceroy of India.

LONDON, Nov. 15.

The death is announced of Lord Northbrook.

The Rt. Hon. Thomas George Baring, Earl of Northbrook, was born in 1816, the eldest son of the first Baron Northbrook who was for forty years M.P., for Portsmouth, became a Lord of the Treasury, Chancellor of the Exchequer, first Lord of the Admiralty and was created Baron in 1865. The future Earl Northbrook was educated at Christ Church, Oxford. He acted as private secretary successively to Mr. Labouchere, Sir G. Grey, Sir C. Wood, and the Admiralty. He was M.P. for Penryn from 1857-66. He was a Lord of the Admiralty in 1857-58. Under-Secretary of State for War in 1861, for India from 1861 to 1864, and for Home Affairs from 1864 to 1866, Secretary to the Admiralty in 1866, and Under-Secretary of State for War from 1868 to 1872. He was Governor-General of India from 1872 to 1876. He was created Viscount Baring and Earl of Northbrook in 1876. He was First Lord of the Admiralty from 1880 to June 24, 1885. During his term of office he laid down a programme for extensive additions to the Navy. He was appointed High Commissioner on a Special Mission to advise her Majesty's Government respecting the affairs of Egypt, August 12, 1884. He was appointed a Royal Commissioner for the Indian and Colonial Exhibition of 1886, November 8, 1884, and a Royal Commissioner on Mining Royalties, August 19, 1889. Since 1890 he had been Lord Lieutenant of Hants.

During Lord Northbrook's Viceroyalty in India Behar was visited by famine in 1874, and Lord Northbrook was determined that no loss of life should take place where it was preventable. The late Robert Knight was then Assistant Secretary in the Agricultural and Statistical Department of the Government of India. He was instrumental in setting up the famine organisation on a practical basis, especially after the awful experience of the previous famine in 1868 in Orissa. But this relief was carried out on a scale of expenditure which was considered too liberal. Lord Northbrook was a confirmed Free Trader and so was Mr. Knight. But the latter disapproved of the policy of the former as regards free exports of grain to foreign countries. Lord Northbrook was equally convinced that famine or no famine, the exports of grain ought under no circumstances to be checked, This disagreement led to the resignation of Mr. Knight, who thereafter freely condemned Lord Northbrook's policy. Mr. Disraeli's administration had come into power, and the order came from him to repeal the import duty, on all Lancashire coarse goods, Though a Free Trader, he refused to submit to this order, contending that the import duty was in no way protective as no Lancashire goods came into competition with Indian manufactured goods. It was levied for revenue purposes only. Lord Northbrook successfully resisted the demand. This, and his peaceful policy towards Afghanistan, determined Lord Northbrook to send in his resignation. Meanwhile the Prince of Wales, the now reigning sovereign came to India. Lord Northbrook postponed his departure till the memorable visit was over. The Viceroy personally came down to Bombay to receive the heir-apparent to the throne of Queen Victoria. His Lordship was also the Viceroy who held the only Chapter of the Star of India in this city. His Lordship also unveiled the beautiful statue of the Queen, presented at a cost of about three lakhs by Khanderao, the Gaekwar of Baroda. It was also during his Viceroyalty that Khandero's successor, Malhar Rao, was put on his trial It was for the first time in British Indian history that a first-class Native Prince was tried by his peers. The late Sergeant Ballantyne was invited to defend the Prince on a big fee of a lakh of rupees, Sir Andrew Scoble, then Advocate-General, was the Counsel on behalf of the Government, In the Ministry of Gladstone in 1880, when the Afghan war was reviewed in Parliament, Lord Northbrook ably supported the Duke of Devonshire (then the Marquis of Hartington) and was instrumental in awarding India five millions sterling as part of the cost of second Afghan war. It is an interesting fact that Major Evelyn Baring (now Lord Cromer) was Military Secretary to Lord Northbrook throughout his stay in India.

Honours.—P.C., 1869 G.C.S.I., 1872.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS, NOVEMBER 16.

Captain D. W. Morris, R.H.A., from Siliguri.
Captain D. Drane, 12th Cavalry, from Mooltan.
Major A. C. Hunch, 6th Dragoon Guards, from Bangalore.
Lieut. R. B. Skinner, R.E., from Peshawar.
Lieut-Colonel A. P. Williamson, 25th Cavalry, from Lahore.
Captain C. Ross., A. V. Department, from Kirkee.

DEPARTURES, NOVEMBER 16

Major G. M. Andian, 98th Infantry, to Aurangabad
Captain C. Ross, A. V. Departmeat, to Kirkee.
Captain C. Mackenzie, 13th Lancers, to Saugor.

## MONORAIL TRAM FOR SIMLA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA Nov, 16.

Simla is about to lead the way in India in connection with monorail traction. The Municipality of that place at their last meeting voted funds for the construction of a tramway on this principle from Sanjouli to the Simla ridge.

## EARLY SNOW IN SIMLA.

Snow is now lying six inches deep all the way from Narkhanda to Fagoo, a thing previously almost unknown in Simla hills in November.

## INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF FORESTS ON TOUR.

Mr. Eardley Wilmot, Inspector-General of Forests, leaves Simla next Friday for the Central Provinces on tour.

## RANGOON MUNICIPAL LOANS.

### FULLY COVERED.

CALCUTTA Nov, 16.

The three Rangoon 4 1/2 per cent Municipal loans of (a) Rs. 9,22,500, (b) Rs. 2,00,000 (c) Rs. 1,98,000 have been fully subscribed. For tenders for (a) at 105, three received 98 per cent; for tenders for (b) at 106, six received 99 per cent and for tenders for (c) at 105, two received nearly 98 per cent and above in full.

## POST OFFICE DEFICIENCIES.

Last week a deputation from the Calcutta Trades Association waited on the Postmaster General with a complaint that letters and articles entrusted to the Post Office were not delivered. Specific cases were cited in support of these representations. The Postmaster-General, while not denying that there were causes for dissatisfaction held that the complaints, especially in connection with the alleged non-payment of V. P. remittances, were found in the majority of cases on enquiry to be groundless. To assist the department in detecting mistakes and omissions, the Postmaster-General asked the members of the Association to promptly communicate with the Post Office in cases of loss or non-delivery so that the offenders might be brought to book.

## DEATH OF A FAVOURITE RACEHORSE.

POONA Nov, 16,

Beadsman, H. H. the Aga Khan's horse which was suffering for the last fifteen days with fever, was destroyed. Beadsman won many good races and was one of the oldest horse on the turf.

## THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Caledonia, which is expected to arrive in Bombay on Saturday next, brings the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Abbott, Miss
Bailey, Mr M J
Best, Hon J W
Clift, 2 Misses
Channer, Mr F C
Carlton, Mr P G
Curtis, Miss N
Corbould, Mr P S
Cocks, Mr G
Clayton, Mr H S
Dwyer, Miss
Davis, Mr C
Del Mar Mr W
Denne, Mr A R
Ellis, Mr and Mrs F A
Erle, Miss
Forbes, Mrs
Fowler, Mr H S
Grain, Miss Carney
Gilbert, Mr C E L
Greensill, Mr H B
Harry, Mr W J
Healey, Mr D
Heweschanel, Mr A Von
Lynne, Mr Frank
Mlueck, Mr J M K
Molesworth, Rev Mrs
McMinn
Neeley, Mr W J
O'Sullivan, Mr V D
O'Brien, Mr P
Rickford, Mrs and Miss
Robertson, Mr F E
Rule, Mr James
Sheaver, Mr P
Soutar, Mr J L F
Short, Mr V A
Sconcia, Mr C P
Wallace, Miss E
White head, Mr J
Wickham, Mr H J

FROM MARSEILLES.

Barry Mr Peter
Branson, Mr W
Brown, Mr C
Brownlow, Col and Mrs
Brook, Major, and Mrs H A and infant
Burns, Mr and Mrs
Buckland, Mr P L
Cable, Mr Mrs and Miss
Caccia, Mr and Mrs
Coleman, Mr F M
Cooper, Capt
Cracknell, Capt and Mrs H J
Creet, Mr C I
Ducrot, Major L Hay.
Duigan, Mr C C
Forbes, Mr H R
Gellibrand, Mr W T
Guyer, Lt A G
Gwyther, Lt G H
Harris, Mr G E
Hickie, Mrs
Hynd, Mr D
Johnstone, Mr H C
Knight, Mr and Mrs H D
Lambert, Sir J
Leake, Mr H M
Lince, Mr J
Mabbett, Mrs P W and infant
Mann, Mr A
Mayne, 2 Misses A and C
McIver, Mr K
McKewan, Mrs
McCulloch, Mr W
Mitchell Mr R G M
Mitchell, Mr and friend
Mody, Mrs
Paris, Mrs A L
Petters, Mr J M F
Rehders, Mr Emil
Ricketts, Capt H C
Roussac, Mrs
Rodyk, Mr
Schivan, Mr and Miss
Scott, Mr V
Scott, Lt J W
Skinner, Lt H T
Stanes Mr and Mrs F J
Stanes, Miss L
Stauber, Mr and Mrs H
Walton, Mr H
Warner, Miss D R
Walton, Major, and E W
Walker, Mr and Mrs J and infnt
Walting, Lt L D
Whitty, Miss 2
Wilkinson, Capt A C
Wilkie, Rev Dr and Mrs
Wilson, Mr H F

FROM BRINDISI.

Greenen, Rev R
John, Sir E
Reeder, Mrs
Rodwell, Mr E H
Williamson, Mr H S

FOR KARACHI.

Carnegie Mr and Mrs

## FIRE IN BOMBAY.

THAT part of the city known as Lukra Bundar, where a great quantity of firewood is stored, was last night the scene of a big conflagration. Many rows of stacks of firewood, the property of different individuals, were burned. A few huts were also consumed. The fire originated about 7 30 p.m, in one of the blocks of firewood, and it is supposed it was caused by a kerosine oil lamp having been overturned and exploded. As soon as the alarm was given fire-engines from nearest stations were on the scene. The flames spread rapidly and at one time it was feared that the fire would envelope all the blocks of firewood which would have caused extensive damage. From all sides the fire-brigades played heavily upon the fire, but for about three hours the fire raged furiously. The fire created a great glare and drew crowds of spectators. The real cause of the fire could not be traced. The damage done was estimated at several thousands of rupees. As the fire developed it was feared, that it would not spare the other blocks of firewood, but totally demolish them, leaving the whole Lakri Bunder a deserted spot with nothing but a heap of ashes. Even till after midnight the fire was not brought under control, and all efforts to secure that end seemed but of little avail.

THE Standard Oil Company has entered into a strong competition with the German manufacturers of benzine. It intends, through its branch, the German-American Petroleum Company to directly influence the benzine market. This Company has sounded the dyeing and chemical-clearing establishments and it is believed that the German benzine factories will find it difficult to face the threatened competition, unless the benzine-consuming public stand by them.

## ARRIVAL OF THE FRENCH FLEET IN BOMBAY.

AFTER many disappointments, the long expected visit of the French Squadron bound for the Far East, in Bombay harbour, became at last an accomplished fact when at 10-30 a.m. yesterday, was discerned on the horison a line of war vessels headed by the French cruiser Descartes. On nearing the harbour, it became certain that the vessels were none other than that portion of the French Fleet which was expected in Bombay. It was a novel sight to see so many vessels steaming up, and many sight-seers gathered on the Pier head and at the windows of the houses, overlooking the harbour. The first signal of the approach of the vessels at about 10-30 a. m. was given from the outer Light House to the Port Trust Office at Ballard Pier, and immediately the fact was announced by the hoisting of the French ensigns. From that time nearly an hour elapsed before the Squadron were well into the harbour and took up their moorings in a position which had already been selected by the Port Trust authorities who detailed nine pilots to bring the vessels into harbour. The Descartes is the principal vessel in the Squadron and she is accompanied by two Destroyers and six torpedo-boats. The Squadron will probably remain in Bombay harbour for about a week before proceeding to its destination in the Far East. On entering the port the Descartes fired a salute of 21 guns to which the Land Battery responded within a few minutes. On dropping anchor the French Vice-Consul set out in a steam launch and boarded the Descartes. The fleet originally left Toulon on the 10th September last and has since been cruising in the Red Sea calling at Jibouti, Makalla, Massowa and thence proceeding to Karachi where the fleet arrived on the 10th instant, and stayed till Monday afternoon, when it left that port at 1 p.m. for Bombay. This is the first trip of the Descartes and her companions to the East. From Bombay the Descartes will proceed in about a week hence to Mahe, French possession in India and thence to Colombo. After cruising about in different waters the Descartes is expected to reach Saigon, her final place of destination, on or about 1st January next. The members of this fleet will remain at that port for two years. The voyage to Bombay from Karachi was done in good weather. The Descartes, which is commanded by Commander Amet, was built at St. Nazaire, in September 1894, being laid down in January 1893. She is steel sheated and coppered, has two screws, 2 funnels, fore and aft, and two pole masts. Her length is 316 feet, beam 42·4 feet and her mean draught 19·9 feet. She has a displacement of 3,985 tons, and her indicated horse-power, natural is equal to 18 knots, and forced 20 knots. She has two sets of engines, triple expansion vertical, and sixteen Belville boilers. She has a 1·5-inch protected deck. Sponsors of 6·2 guns 2 1/2 inches, gun shields 2 1/2 crone steel. Her armament consists of four 6·4 quick-firers; ten 3·9 inch quick-firers all with electric hoist; eight 3-pounder quick-firers; four 1-pounder quick-firers; four torpedo tubes, and has a complement of 378. On trial she did an indicated horse power 19·7 knots. The other boats accompanying her are Destroyer La Sabre (Commander Lebail), Destroyer La Francisque (Commander Cotoni) and, as already stated, six torpedo-boats, Nos. 245, 246, 247, 248, 249 and 254.

## DEPARTURE OF THE TRANSPORT SICILIA.

The hired transport Sicilia, Captain G. H. C. Weston, R. N. R, sailed yesterday for England via Aden. She carried for Aden the 3rd Rifle Brigade consisting of 19 officers, 1 lady, and 2 children, 672 men, 10 women, and 14 children, and details comprising 2 officers, 6 men, 6 women, and 8 children; and details for England consisting of 18 officers, 8 ladies, and 4 children, 192 men, 23 women, and 29 children, and 11 insanes, and 2 prisoners. She will embark at Aden the 1st Buffs, and other details, comprising 23 officers, 1 lady, and 4 children, 1,129 men, 57 women, and 96 children, also 1 insane and 2 prisoners. The following are the names of the officers :—

FROM BOMBAY.

Col V G Cockburn, 3rd Rifle Brigade
Lt Col J G Harwood, R A, M C
Lt Col A T Swaine, R Irish Regt
Major and Mrs Zimmerman and infant, R A, M C
Major V A Couper, 3rd Rifle Brigade
Major R J D Hall, R A, M C
Major and Mrs J T Dibben and 3 daughters, A V Dept
Major and Mrs P T Cooper and child, R A
Major C T Church, Sussex Regt
Bt Major Simpson Baikie, R H A
Capt R N Greathead, R H A
Capt A V Johnston, Royal Fusiliers
Capt S H Rickman, 3rd Rifle Brigade
Capt M G Bell, 3rd Rifle Brigade
Capt N Ross, R A, M C
Capt R W and Mrs Gillespie, and 2 children, 3rd Rifle Brigade
Capt Dela Fountaine, E Surrey Regt
Capt A T Paley, 3rd Rifle Brigade
Capt A Chapping, R A, M C
Capt J and Mrs Prescott, R A, M C
Capt J W Long Staff, R A, M C
Capt V D Deane, I Army
Capt F M Parry, R A, M C
Capt Trotter, I Army
Capt Steele, R A, M C
Capt O Shawe, 3rd Rifle Brigade
Capt W W Seymour, 3rd Rifle Brigade
Capt Yates, R G A
Capt A E and Mrs Lindsay, I Army
Capt J B Pollock Morris, Kl Highl
Hon Lt J F and Mrs Parr and 2 children, R F A
Lt and Qr Mr W Davies, 3rd Rifle Brigade
Lieut R Solly Hood, 3rd Rifle Brigade
Lieut T Wollaston, 3rd Rifle Brigade
Lieut H R Sturgis, 3rd Rifle Brigade
Lieut H Somerville, 3rd Rifle Brigade
Lieut J Spencer, 3rd Rifle Brigade
Lieut H C Buller, 3rd Rifle Brigade
Lt E R Meade Waldo, 3rd Rifle Brigade
Lt R E Charles, R G A
Lt H A Thewles, The Buffs
2nd Lt J S Ward, 3rd Rifle Brigade
2nd Lt G M Davies, 3rd Rifle Brigade
2nd Lt H T C Vaughan, 3rd Rifle Brigade
2nd Lt H P Chaplain, 10th Hussars
Wife of Lt Littlewood and infant, 10th Hussars

FROM ADEN.

The Buffs.

Lt Col C B Vyvyan
Major D S O Bayard
Capt R E Power
Capt L Knight
Capt H A S Terman
Capt S L Barker
Capt S and Mrs. Williams
Capt G T Hickman
Lieut L Lucas
Lieut M Beaver
Lieut H W Green
Lieut T T Oakes
Lieut F C G Studd
Lt and Qr Mr H Featherstone
Lieut A P H Truman
Lieut H G Smith
Lieut L H Smith
2nd Lt A B Harley
2nd Lt H Potter
2nd Lt G Lee
2nd Lt E C Stackle
2nd Lt H A Thewles

FROM SOMALILAND.

Lieut O Callaghan, R E
Lieut Craik, Seaforth Highl

## THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s FIRST TURBINE STEAMER.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company is to be congratulated on bringing out the Turbine steamer Lhassa which is the first of its kind to be installed in Indian waters. She is really a splendid vessel, and is the first of four steamers being built for the developement of the trade between the Persian Gulf, Bombay and Karachi. The Lhassa has been built by Messrs. Wm. Denny and Brothers. Dumbarton. She left the Clyde on the 27th October and made a record run of 19 days. to Bombay,—She was launched on the 13th July last. During the voyage out she proved herself to be a fine sea boat and behaved splendidly. Her length is 290 feet, breadth 44 feet and depth 26 feet. She has spacious, first and second class airy cabins for forty-four passengers, twenty-two in each class on the upper deck, each cabin having two parts. She has been fitted up with the latest appliances and mechanical ventilators have been provided with electric fans in each cabin. There is also comfortable accommodation in the 'tween decks for the deck passengers. After a very successful trial over the measured mile, the Lhassa attained the mean speed of 19.09 knots. The Lhassa which arrived in Bombay Harbour on Tuesday evening, is under the command of Captain Tomson, Mr. H. Leamont being the Chief Officer and the Chief Engineer is Mr. G. D. Smith. The trials exhibited the remarkable turning qualities of the vessel. Complete turns were made in 325 seconds within her own wake. It is not known when she will proceed on her maiden voyage to Karachi and the Persian Gulf.

## TECHNICAL SCHOLARSHIPS.

### OPPORTUNITIES FOR TEXTILE STUDENTS.

The following notification has been issued by the Bombay Government Educational Department :—

With reference to Government Notification No. 157, dated 26th January 1904, applications are invited for two State technical scholarships from candidates in the Bombay Presidency who are willing to proceed to England to undergo a special course of study in connection with the textile industry.

Each scholarship is of the value of £150 a year and is tenable for two years. On good cause being shown a scholarship may be extended for a third year.

Besides the stipend mentioned above a selected scholar will receive a second class passage to England, and a similar return passage to India if he has duly complied with the regulations under which he holds the scholarship. He will also receive travelling allowance for bona fide journeys made in connection with his studies while in Europe. Any fees or premia charged for special and approved courses of study will be paid by Government.

On of the scholarships will be awarded to a candidate who is willing to go through a special course of texile study in accordance with the syllabus of such recognised institutions as the Technological School at Manchester or the Leeds or Bradford Technical College. The second scholarship is offered also for a course of textile study with special reference to chemistry in its application to textile requirements and especially to the printing of textile fabrics with the special object of improving the hand methods now followed in the villages and towns of the Bombay Presidency.

Candidates must have passed through and obtained either the diploma of the full textile course of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay, or have obtained a University degree, in preference that of B.Sc., in the University of Bombay, and in either case have thereafter engaged in practical textile work in a mill or other factory for a period of not less than two years immediately preceding the date of their application. Applications from candidates who are more than 30 years of age at the time they apply will not ordinarily be considered, but in very special circumstances the age limit may be relaxed by Government.

A candidate's application must be accompanied by evidence showing that he is a bona fide native of the Bombay Presidency, that he possesses the qualifications enumerated above and that he is a man of good character, intelligent and industrious and what is his exact age on the date of application. He should also submit evidence that he is in good health and of good physique.

Selected candidates will be required to proceed to England on such date after their selection as may be hereafter decided. They will, while in England, be subject to the rules, so far as they are applicable, laid down by the Secretary of State for India for the guidance of the Government of India scholars and to such further regulations as may from time to time be made for their guidance by the Government of Bombay or by the India Office, to which office they will be required to submit reports as to the progress of their studies for the information of this Government. They will hold their scholarships on the conditions of good behaviour and regular and approved study.

Applications for the scholarships will be received by the Director of Public Instruction up to two months from the date of the publication of this notification. Such applications must be complete as regards all the conditions laid down above.

After the selection of two scholars has been made their names will be notified in the "Government Gazette" and they will then receive such further instructions as may appear to Government to be necessary.

### PUNJAB TECHNICAL SCHOLARSHIPS.

Mr. Bell, C. I. E., Under-Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, Home (Education) Department, has addressed the Commissioners and Superintendents of Divisions in the Punjab on the subject of two Technical State Scholarships, which have been just placed at the disposal of the local Government. These scholarships will enable natives of India to pursue a course of study in Great Britian or other western countries with the object of qualifying them to assist in promoting the improvement of the existing native industries and the development of new industries wherever this may be possible. In the case of the Punjab, industries allowed to be taken up are tanning, metal work and pottery, and the local Government have decided to confine their efforts to the first two, at any rate for the present.

The value of each scholarship has been fixed at £150 a year, and it will be tenable for two years; but it will be open to the Government of India to increase the value of the scholarship and to extend the period during which it will be tenable. All fees and travelling allowances will be paid by the Government in addition, and it will also defray any expenses the scholarship holder may have to incur in order to visit large factories or workshops situated outside the place or country selected by him for study. The Commissioners and Superintendents of Divisions have been asked to make the scheme publicly known and to enlist in its behalf the interest of the commercial classes. These officers will after consulting their district officers, submit the names of suitable candidates to the Director of Public Instruction, with detailed particulars of the educational qualifications of each both general and technical naming the particular subject which they propose to study, and country they elect to proceed to. Information as to the nature or extent of the candidate's practical experience will also be required. Before making their final recommendation, the Commissioners have been asked to consult competent native opinion.

## ACCIDENT TO THE DIWAN OF BHOWNAGAR.

For the past few days the weather has been cloudy here, and high winds prevail, writes our Bhownagar correspondent. On Monday, clouds rolled on and heavy rain was promised, but we got nothing beyond a smart shower. Reports of smart showers of rain having fallen also at Rampur and Botad had reached here, while Viramgaum received only large drops.

The Diwan Saheb Mr. Patni met with an accident while out in the districts to enquire into the condition of the crops. On the receipt of the news the people showed great anxiety. It appears that the horses took fright suddenly and bolted upsetting the gari and the Diwan Saheb was hurt. Considering the nature of the accident, his escape from serious injury was miraculous. He arrived by the mail train on the 13th when all officials and others were present to receive him and enquire after his health.

## MADAME STANLEY'S COMPANY.

AN interesting announcement is that of the return visit to Bombay of Madame Stanley and her Company who open to-night at the Novelty Theatre in "East Lynne." On the last occasion when Madame Stanley produced this piece here, it drew large houses and there is no doubt that it will be an equally effective attraction during the three nights of the present season.

IT is reported at Tokio that a Japanese Admiral has been found guilty of treachery. The charge against him was that he accepted from the Russians a bribe of £ 12,000 for information which led to the loss of the "Hitachi Maru" and the damage of the "Sado Maru", two Japanese transports. He was condemned to death, the sentence being communicated to him by an intimate friend. The Admiral was compelled to remove his uniform, and was then beaten to death by his comrades.

THE vast majority of the people of Saxony are Protestants, but for 200 years they have been ruled by Catholic monarchs. The new King, Friedrich August III, although a Catholic, is not credited with that devotion to the interests of the Church which distinguished his father and uncle. There are rumours that he is about to adopt the Protestant faith. There is a rumour in Vatican circles that the Pope will endeavour to bring about a reconciliation between the King of Saxony and his wife, Princess Louise of Tuscany, now known as Countess Montignoso.

## NOTES FROM PARIS.

### Church Disestablishment.

### PARIS AND THE OUTRAGE.

### POLISH AND ENGLISH PLAYS.

PARIS, OCT. 28.

THE great field-day in the French Chamber, which has resulted in the Lower House accepting the principle of a separation of Church and State, was not without its humorous incidents. M. Paul Deschanel, the handsome young politician who was formerly President of the Chamber, made a most eloquent speech, declaring his sympathy with Disestablishment. This declaration was received with delighted surprise by the Left, who murmured, "Is Paul also among the prophets?"—M. Deschanel's views being supposed in opposition. As the custom is in the Palais Bourbon, when a man makes a great speech, his friends hurried forward to shake his hand and to offer congratulations. Foremost among these was M. Pelletan, the Minister of Marine, who certainly, in ordinary times, does not see eye to eye with the Beau Brummel of the French Parliament. By an oratorical stroke M. Deschanel had won the hearts of the Centre and the Left. But, alas for human interpretations and the instability of political reputations! M. Deschanel, walking into the House on Saturday afternoon (the Deputies having, for once, forsworn their holiday) ruthlessly destroyed the fair fabric of a reconciliation between himself and the Radicals. "I agree with the separation of Church from State," he said, in effect, "but, really, the Combes Ministry are not the people to do it. It requires a nicer hand, and one freer from anti-Clerical prejudices." It was a cruel blow. M. Pelletan looked as if his right hand positively tingled from contact with so reactionary a shaker.

Everywhere, in diplomacy and out of it, the feeling and the strong hope are expressed that the negotiations between London and St. Petersburg may end with the satisfaction of British honour, and without the drawing of the sword. In the highest circles I have met the fear that danger may come from the known lack of co-ordination and organization of the Russian Government. What the Tsar and Count Lamsdorff, both of whom are credited with most pacific sentiments, will desire, may not represent the opinion of the dominant party at the Court at the moment. Certain of the newspapers took a tone of sharpened criticism this morning against the English nation for its outspoken burst of indignation and resentment at what appears to the public mind as official dallying. But I cannot observe that this carping spirit represents the real attitude of this people against its partner in the entente. There is nearly everywhere a feeling of real sympathy with England, and a desire to see a speedy end to the incident so menacing to the peace of the world. Admiral Rozhdestvensky's alleged statements that he espied Japanese torpedo-boats amongst the fishing fleet is not accepted in naval circles here as justification for opening fire without first ascertaining without doubt the nationality and intentions of the craft.

I have conversed with a highly-placed Japanese diplomat. He expressed the greatest sympathy with the victims of the Russian attack, and remarked that he and his countrymen were following the stages of the negotiations with the greatest interest, He said: Russia has made many unwarrantable attacks upon neutral vessels ever since the war, but this time, unhappily for her, she has to deal with a powerful nation. Their system seems to be to fire first and investigate afterwards, or not at all. She has sunk our transports, for instance, without any trial. We, on the other hand, have taken many Russian transports, but we have always conveyed them to a prize-court, and there judged the case before confiscation. When on the broader question of the war, the diplomat observed :—The continuance of hostilities depends on Russia. We are certainly prepared for peace the moment she will give us the necessary guarantees. We are always being told that the war is only just beginning, and that Japan will presently be utterly destroyed, but you see it has not yet taken place. What astonishes me is that this arrogant talk should find its echo in Europe. After Kuropatkin's speech, Russian stock mounted two or three points. I should have thought that European opinion would have been more sensible to acts than to words.

M. Maurice Bernhardt's play, "Par le Fer et par le Feu," adapted from the well-known novel of Sienkiewicz, is in many respects a fine piece of work, though it has certain radical defects that will prevent it from being a great popular success. The play has some excellent scenes, the acting is generally good, and the scenery superb; but five acts and eleven tableaux demand a good strong thread of dramatic interest to keep them together. "Par le Fer et par le Feu" does not always supply that desideratum. There are times when the interest in the action visibly lags. The scene of the drama is laid in Poland, like in other of the books of the author of "Quo Vadis." It is at the moment of the Polish Republic in the middle of the seventeenth century. Ladislas was the elective head of the Republic, sworn not to attempt to make his seat hereditary, and to preserve the liberties of the people. Ladislas, however, wishes to establish an army in order to have the upper hand of the nobles. He proposes to give enormous previleges to the warlike inhabitants of the southern provinces, known as the Cossacks, in order to enlist them on his side. The Polish seigneurs, fearing the growth of the royal power, vigorously oppose the proclamation of the charter embodying the privileges. The Cossacks, on their side, which the aid of the conglomerate population of the southern provinces, rise against the nobles and put a district to the fire and sword. The Commonwealth of Poland is only saved by the heroism of the Duke Yarema Wisniowiecki.

In the midst of this national drama, a tender love story is unrolled. Jean Kretuski, a young lieutenant of Hussars in the service of the Duke Yaremi, and Bohun, chief of the Cossacks, are both in love with the fair Princess Helen Kurcewicz. Bohun carries off the Princess, and Kretuski, aided by his faithful companion-in-arms. Zagloba, and two others start in pursuit. The various advantures that arrive to him, and especially to Zagloba and the Princess, provide the chief incidents of the play. After poignant situations, the Princess and Kretuski to whom she is affianced, find themselves in the palace of the King of Poland, and their troubles are happily ended. The real hero of the drama, however, is Jean Zagloba. He is a delightful figure. Genial and brave-hearted, loving the good things of the earth, he involves himself in difficulty and danger, from which he extricates himself with unfailing good humour, for the sake of his friend, Kretuski. M. Huguenet is most happy in the part of Zagloba, and wins and keeps the sympathies of the house throughout his long peregrinations. M. Huguenet has a keen perception of humour, and, what is rarer on the stage, he is able to depict a "bon viveur" without exaggeration and vulgarity. The Princess is charmingly played by Mlle. Jane Mea, whose physical as well as intellectual qualities fit her for the part. The other characters are generally well supported.

According to M Catulle Mendes, the well known critic and Wagnerian enthusiast, it is never possible to render the esprit of one language in another. Nevertheless, the adaptors of "The Country Girl" have very fairly succeeded in giving us an operetta which represents the original. True, it is not merely a translation—M M. de Cottens and Fordyce have turned the "musical comedy" into light and amusing French, in which the quips and the plays upon words are at once original and yet faithful to the intent of the English authors. It is not an easy task; therefore, the more congratulation may be offered to those who have carried it through. It may be asked "Why an English operetta, when there are admittedly no superiors to the native production? The answer is that custom has staled even the infinite variety and excellence of the French works. Moreover, the Parisians, like the Athenians of old, are ever in quest of the new and of the exotic. There is a public prepared for the light-hearted nonsense

of "The Country Girl," and that public must be provided for. With this introductory word, let us say that "The Country Girl" has been, and seen, and conquered. She will continue to conquer for three months or more one imagines. The chorus is not quite up to the verve and "go" of an English chorus—it is easily understandable when one realises the difficulties of blending French and English—but the principals are well abreast of their work. M Max Dearly is the life and soul of the piece. He has caught the manner of the English humourists without ceasing to be thoroughly Parisian. To see him slide down the grand staircase of the baronial hall, where a splendid fete is in progress, is to recall the most comical efforts of Huntley Wright. Some of the audience thought they saw a resemblance to little Tich, a prime favourite with Parisians. The Country Girl herself is charming in the person of Mlle. Alice Bonheur. But an even more delightful personage is Sophie, as pourtrayed by Mlle. Mariette Sully, famous in theatredom for her light and bright characterisation. One was not at all surprised to hear that "Dans tout London s'dit: Allons donc, chez Sophie." They could not have kept away from the little shop in Piccadilly. Prettiest and most graceful of the scenes was the "farmyard dance" between Sophie and Barry (M. Max Dearly). As they pirouetted and strutted and crowed the house found it infinitely diverting. It was a bit of English comedy in a French frame, and its novelty and real humour made at once their appeal.

Why not another universal exhibition in Paris? The question is being discussed in various quarters. The last exhibition in 1900 largely failed because of the absence of the English. But since then the "entente cordiale" has exercised its beneficent sway, and there is little reason to doubt a hearty British welcome of the project. There is the question of the date. 1920 has been mentioned, as it will mark the Jubilee of the present Republic. But that is a long time to look forward to. A better date still, in the view of many people, would be 1911—eleven years after the last exhibition. This has been the usual interval between the great national fairs. The last exhibition ended in a species of fiasco, not merely because the best customers of France stayed away but because, to speak plainly, the exhibition was unworthy in certain of its aspects. No one wants a repetition of some of the objectionable side-shows which flaunted themselves in the Rue de Paris under cosmopolitan auspices, but every one wants a fuller development of the real features—the artistic and industrial exhibits: some return in fact to the dignity of the earliest of these enterprises, that, for instance, of 1855.

Alphonse Karr, whose novels enjoyed a great vogue during the last century, is to have a monument. Karr was the most eccentric of mortals. He considered it necessary, apparently, to do strange things in order to set people talking about himself and his books. Once he appeared at the Odeon in a fireman's helmet. In the early thirties he lived in the Rue Tronchet. There was no furniture in his room—only matting. He wrote, ate, and slept on the floor. When he received his publishers, however, it was in great glory of costume. He wore a magnificent dressing-gown; upon his head was a hat having three immense peacock's feathers in it, and upon his feet were yellow sandals—an astounding figure, truly. In other lodgings he adoptep other modes of expressing his peculiarity. One of his rooms he painted entirely black; human bones and stuffed owls constituted the ornaments. The matting gave way to funeral furnishings. His bed was a bier, and there were always two candles burning at the head. He received his friends in these gloomy surroundings with a fitting air of melancholy, and there was something sepulchral in the way in which he said "bon jour." If he wished to be very hospitable he would invite his visitors to dine with him that evening, with an acquaintance of his, an undertaker's mute. It is no longer the fashion to read Alphonse Karr, but his books were often amusing, with a touch of irony.

## A WOMAN ACQUITTED OF MURDER.

### JUDGE AND JURY DISAGREE.

Mr. A. Lucas, Sessions Judge of Poona, in October last, submitted to the High Court his own proceedings in the case of a woman named Dhondai Kom Takaram Mahar, who was charged with murder, and in which he disagreed with the jury's unanimous verdict of not guilty, being convinced beyond all reasonable doubt that the accused was actively concerned in administering poison to the deceased. The reference was considered at the High Court on Monday before the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston. Mr. N. V. Gokhale appeared for the accused; and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

The accused was charged with murder in having caused the death of one Vithalya at Koralhe Budruk on the 24th July last, by administering poison to him. The medical evidence, in the opinion of the Sessions Judge, clearly proved that the deceased died from the effects of arsenic. The deceased partook of food in the house in which the accused and the deceased's wife were living, and shortly afterwards displayed symptoms of poisoning, and died about noon the following day. The evidence in the case, Mr. Lucas said, was very conflicting and unsatisfactory. There were no less than three versions as to what deceased said after he was attacked with the fatal symptoms. The most important evidence in the case was the various statements made by the accused. She had stuck to the story all along that she alone administered the poison in revenge for the deceased having beaten her some months before. The jury returned a unanimous verdict of not guilty. Mr. Lucas said it was impossible not to come to the conclusion that she was actively concerned in the murder. Perhaps the jury came to the conclusion that the accused was acting the part of a scapegoat; but he himself was inclined to think that the accused might be trying to shield others by taking all the blame on herself, but he was convinced beyond all reasonable doubt that she was actively concerned in administering the poison; and he therefore considered that the verdict of the jury was erroneous.

Mr. Justice Batty, in giving the Court's judgment after hearing the pleaders, said: We think that the probabilities in this case are very evenly balanced, and the statements as to what was said by Vithalya are so conflicting that we are unable to say that the verdict of the jury was a wrong or unreasonable one in itself. No doubt the accused had very strong reasons for taking the guilt on herself. She professes that she was the sole offender in giving the poison. This is in conflict with the statement of the deceased as deposed to by the complainant, which imputed to Sal, the wife of the deceased alone, the administering of the poison. If the confessions of the accused are false in denying the complicity of Sal, it is at least probable that they are false in other respects, and are to be ascribed to the motive which the jury apparently considered actuated the accused in taking on herself the sole responsibility for the crime. We do not think, it is necessary to set aside the verdict of the jury. We accordingly acquit the accused Dhondai Kom Tukaram Mahar of the offence charged, and direct her discharge.

## THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., yesterday, give the following results:—

| Wards. | Plague Attack. | Deaths | Deaths from all Causes |
|---|---|---|---|
| A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade ... | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri ... | 1 | 1 | 15 |
| C Market, Dhobi Talao, Panaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada ... | 2 | 3 | 13 |
| D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi ... | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagapada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagapada ... | 0 | 0 | 31 |
| F Parel, Sewree and Sion ... | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| G Mahim and Worli ... | 1 | 0 | 7 |
| Water Division ... | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Non-Resident and Unknown ... | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hospitals ... | 0 | 1 | 7 |
| Total ... | 4 | 5 | 89 |
| Total plague deaths to date ... | 277,491 | 229,475 | |
| Same date last year ... | 10 | 8 | 73 |

## BOMBAY STANDING COMMITTEE.

The weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas D. Thackersey, presiding. There were also present: Mr. Sassoon J. David, Mr. James Macdonald, Mr. Michael Kennedy, Lieutenent-Colonel H. P. Dimmock, Mr. Jaffar Rahimtoola, Sir Bhalchundra Krishna, Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, Dr. N. N. Katrak, Dr. Dinshaw B. Master, Mr. Joseph Baptista, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Mr. W. L. Harvey, Commissioner and Mr. M. N. Wadia, Secretary.

### THE KHOTE FOOT-PATH.

The Commissioner in his letter to the Committee stated as follows:—"In the estimate for paving with blue stones the Khote foot-path, no provision was made for new kerbing except for a lenght of 100 feet, as blue stone kerbing existed on both sides of the foot-path. When the Contractor for pavemant opened the ground for the work, it was found that the old kerbing which, from all outside appearance, looked to be proper kerbing, turned out to be pieces of stone bedded in earth and dressed only on the top and outside. As these cannot be made to fit in with the work, it is necessary to provide and fix new kerbing. The total lenght of the new kerbing will be about 0,443 feet, and, at the Schedule rate of Rs. 65 per 100 running feet of the contract for the work of paving, the cost will amount to Rs. 4,187·95, and I request the sanction of the Standing Committee to the work being entrusted to the Contractors for paving the foot-path. The old kerbing above referred to was fixed departmentally piece-meal at different times, and the material used appears to be what was valuable in the stores at the time."

The Committee sanctioned the expenditure as applied for by the Commissioner.

### BOMBAY WATER-SUPPLY.

The following report made by Dr. C. H. Cayley, Divisional Health Officer, No. 1 division, on the Bombay water-supply for the month of October was recorded:—The Tansa water was of good quality; the Vehar water contained some algæ and the albuminoid ammonia was rather excessive in amount. Tulsi water from the lake was fairly pure. This water was not being supplied to the city owing to the repairs at the outfall. A sample of water taken from a tap in the Esplanade Section was of good quality.

### ROAD REPAIRS.

The Committee considered the report of their Sub-Committee on the Commissioner's proposal to sanction a grant of Rs. 50,000 to meet the cost of repairing certain roads. The Sub-Committee in their report stated that they had carefully considered the Commissioner's proposal and scrutinized the list of roads to be repaired and put in order and were of opinion that the Corporation should be recommended to sanction the grant applied for.

The report was approved and adopted and it was resolved to forward the same to the Corporation with the recommendation of the Committee to sanction the grant.

The Committee after transacting some other business adjourned.

## THREE SEA LORDS.

### THE MEN WHO COMMAND OUR FLEETS READY FOR ACTION.

The British public has always made a favourite of Lord Charles Beresford, who at the moment is the nearest to the danger zone. At fifty-eight years of age this gifted Irishman is one of the breeziest seadogs afloat upon the ocean. Charles Beresford meant to be a sailor from the first day that his thoughts of the future took intelligible shape. On his thirteenth birthday his father placed this matter before him, asking him which he preferred—to enter the Army or the Navy, or to take up orders. "Which is it to be, my lad?" "The Navy," replied young Charlie, without a second's hesitation. "Why are you so decided?" the parent asked. "I'd like to be an admiral, like Nelson," "Pshaw! Like Nelson! Why Nelson?" "Because I want to." "But even if you were to join the Navy, why do you think you will ever become an admiral?" "Because I mean to."

### "WELL DONE, CONDOR!"

"Well done, Condor!" We all remember that signal which was sent up on the flagship at the bombardment of Alexandria, for it is the second most famous naval signal of a century. Lieut. Beresford was in command of the Condor, a tiny little craft, when he noticed that the guns from Fort Marabout were trying to annoy the in-shore squadron. So he ran his little boat so very close in that the gunners of the fort could not point their cannon low enough to touch him, and there he manœuvred about with a glorious sense of devilment, pouring in all the lead and shells he could into the enemy above. This struck the admiral as an excellent idea, and he sent more little boats to do as the Condor was doing. They greatly distracted the enemy, and so it came to pass that the admiral ran up the signal "Well done, Condor!" Lord Charles became a captain from that very day. Then there is that stirring chapter in his history which concerns the attack he made from a ricketty old Nile steamer, the Safieh, on Fort Wad-el-Habeshi, but for the success of which he could not have saved Sir Charles Wilson and the desert column. The dervishes to begin with, shot a hole through the Safieh's boiler, and thought they had settled her. But Lord Charles and his little band lay as still as death for twenty-four hours within a stone's-throw of the enemy's fort while the chief engineer patched up the boiler, and then the Safieh began to shoot again.

### A SERVICE TO FRANCE.

France, the ally of Russia, has greatful memory of Lord Charles Beresford for he saved one of her battleships from destruction. The Seignelay had gone ashore in a gale, and the French admiral thought her case was hopeless. But Lord Charles spent three days in putting a hawser right round her, and then from the bridge of the Undaunted he signalled to his engineers to go full speed ahead, and away into the sea came the Seignelay. The French Government offered him the Legion of Honour. The Admiralty said he must not take it. But the French sent him one of the most beautiful Sevres vases that have ever gone out of France. He is the bravest of the brave. Three times has he jumped overboard and saved lives at sea, and he has the gold medals of the Royal and Liverpool Humane Societies. He is one of the handiest of all the handy-men of the fleet.

### ADMIRAL SIR COMPTON DOMVILE.

There is another story to tell of youthful courage and intrepidity that were the makings of an admiral. Nearly forty years ago there was a scare of pirates in Far Eastern waters. Pirates were everywhere—big, desperate fellows, with hundreds of tons of businesslike gunnery upon their ships. Then a little British gunboat—the Algerine, with only a lieutenant and twenty men aboard her, and armed, with only one large piece and two small ones—set out from Hong Kong to search for these vermin of the deep. She found one, and captured her, but in coming back she fell in with a whole pirate fleet of thirteen boats, with 130 guns and 800 men, all of them armed to the teeth. The six-years' lieutenant signalled for their papers and then the pirates fired. The Algerine was in a nasty mood, rolling and pitching like a cockboat, but the lieutenant got his guns well pointed, and put the fear of death into those thirteen pirate ships with their 130 big guns. One of the pirate craft was boarded, and the others fled in terror. The Admiralty thought that this eager and energetic young lieutenant had been rather in a hurry, but the sea lords chuckled when they heard the story, and they made him Commander Edward Compton Domvile with no delay. Those deeds of 1808 showed the kind of stuff of which the present Admiral of the Mediterranean Fleet is made. Less than three weeks ago it was his birthday, when he was sixty-two years of age. He has had the honour of being admiral for nearly fourteen years, and he is still the same bighearted officer as was the lieutenant of the Algerine—perhaps a trifle less impetuous with the advantage of experience, but all the better for that. His commanders and his men have the utmost faith in him and would always account it a glorious privilege to sail with him into the middle of a fleet made up of the squadrons of the world.

### ADMIRAL WILSON.

Admiral Sir Arthur Knyvet Wilson wears the Victoria Cross. The story of how he won the diploma of the brave at the battle of El Teb, in the Sudan, has been already told—how, when the Arabs rushed to a corner of the British square, and one poor marine was being desperately pressed, Wilson jumped forward and engaged them in personal combat; how his sword broke at the hilt, and then he fought them with his fists, and how he miraculously escaped with nothing but a nasty scalp wound. Sir Arthur Wilson at sixty-two years of age can look back upon many glorious fights. At sixteen he was a middy on the Calcutta when he gave his modest assistance to the capture of the Peiho forts and he was captain of the Heela when Alexandria was bombarded. These "admirals three" of fame and reputation have a grand lieutenants. Rear-Admiral Reginald Custance and Rear-Admiral Sir Baldwin Walker are the right hand men of Domvile in the Mediterranean. Rear-Admiral Hedworth Lambton is the second in command to Lord Charles Beresford and Rear-Admiral Edmund S. Poe acts in the same capacity to Sir Arthur Wilson.—Henry Leach in the "Daily Chronicle."

## CALM IN CRISES.

### FOREIGN OFFICE COOL-HEADEDNESS.

The tumult and the shouting dies—
The captains and the kings depart.
—Rudyard Kipling.

Nothing sensational ever happens within the calm purview of the Foreign Office. Amid all the clamours of an outraged people, the irritating possibilities of Baltic fleets, the devastating, world-shaking probabilities of the man behind the gun when he loses his head in panic, the Foreign Office, encased in its grey-stone walls, preserves an air of calm. This is a very good thing for the excited world outside.

The calmest scenes I ever witnessed were the centres of diplomatic crises. A very little while ago, when all the world was agog and we were much nearer a terrible war than anybody outside a very small circle realised, there was a very quiet afternoon at the Foreign Office. Two men met that afternoon and made history.

The pigeons fed and fluttered silently that afternoon in front of the Foreign Office. They scarcely stirred when a very ordinary-looking brougham quietly drew up in Downing-street, and a solitary gentleman in a black overcoat stepped out. With the air of a man who is strolling along to post a letter, he walked under the stone archway into the quadrangle, and passed up the wide stone steps.

The dignified grey-haired gentleman upstairs and the quiet stroller from the brougham were in conversation for a long time. The only sounds inside the Foreign Office were the occasional foot fall of a Queen's messenger, the low tones of voices in easy discussion and outside the passage of a plain clothes man from Scotland Yard, and the dull champing of a bit by a brougham horse.

At last, as the afternoon shadows deepened in the archways, the visitor walked out, entered the brougham, and drove away.

While the pigeons had been flying to roost, Lord Salisbury and Baron de Courcel had settled the war crisis. The Fashoda incident was closed.

When the bother over Crete in 1897 had developed into a war between Greece and Turkey I saw much of some of the principal actors in that comi-tragedy of diplomacy.

### DIPLOMATIC FRENCH.

"Is his Excellency in?"

Yes, his Excellency was in, and in his own diplomatic French would bid me be seated. Then, smoking innumerable cigarettes, he would talk gaily about the Concert of Europe and other things, breaking off now and then to open a cablegram from his Government. Now and then, with a quick little "Excusez" he would sit for a moment in the next room to decipher the strange collection of letters and figures which meant nothing until unlocked with his Excellency's key.

Then he would be back again for more chat and cigarettes, and not the remotest inkling of the contents, of either the cablegram or the reply ever came out. He seemed always as gay as though the nation and Government he represented had no existence and as though there were no crisis in regard to which he was daily called upon to act.

One conversation with him I remember particularly well. It was somewhere near the time of Larissa when Greece was being terribly knocked about by the triumphant Turk.

The subject of our conversation was the best brand of cigarettes.

Most people have seen a picture called "A Good Story." Two jovial monks are sitting in easy chairs rolling and roaring with laughter.

In the midst of a very grave crisis in Downing-street, I saw that picture reproduced in real life.

### TWO JOVIAL MONKS.

The Cabinet had sat at the Foreign Office for two hours. Crowds had hung in Downing-street and Whitehall watching the coming and going of statesmen. The issues of peace or war with the Boers hung in the balance of Secretary Reitz's enigmatical phrases. Nearly everybody saw war coming. Nearly everybody hoped that peace might be secured.

After the Cabinet Council, Ministers went to their homes or their clubs for lunch. Passing by the Athenæum an hour later I saw framed in one of the windows the faces of two Cabinet Ministers. They were sitting at table vis-a-vis finishing their luncheon. When I caught sight of them they were both roaring with laughter. It was the picture, "A Good Story," over again.

Few things are less momentous than a picture shop. After one of this same series of critical Cabinet Councils, while walking from Downing-street to Pall Mall, I caught sight of Mr. Balfour striding along in the pouring rain. What was to be Mr. Balfour's diversion immediately after a long tussle with knotty despatches from Kruger and Reitz? He crossed Pall Mall. He let down his umbrella. He went into Graves' Gallery.

Better than the instances of unruffled calm is one eloquent example of the diplomat's masterly suppression of his personal feelings.

### UNRUFFLED CALM.

A strongly-worded despatch about the attitude of the United States with regard to the Venezuelan trouble came throbbing across the bed of the Atlantic. Rarely have the deep sea cables carried such a danger-provoking message. Laboriously the American Embassy staff translated it from the cipher, and it stood out in all its perilous peremptoriness.

The Ambassador (the late Mr. Thomas Bayard) took it up to the Foreign Office as instructed. In accordance with custom he was to read it to Lord Salisbury and leave a copy of it.

He commenced to read. With a strong sense of duty, but, I have reason to believe, with very great personal reluctance he read on for a line or two.

"Stop!" said the Marquis of Salisbury, and then, in quiet tones, mastering his feeling, he said: "Your Excellency need not read any more of it."

Everybody remembers the sensation created in England and Europe by what came to be known as the "Olney despatch," but few are aware of the unwillingness of the bearer of Mr. Olney's message. I am told that there remains in the Foreign Office to this day a copy of that message, with a small mark showing the point where the United States Ambassador ceased to read.

Two silent, bloodless revolutions have taken place since Fashoda and the Olney despatch, recent as both these "incidents" are. They are revolutions of feeling and attitude between England and two mighty nations, and, to use Kipling again, one may be excused for quoting his "Deep Sea Cables," upon which now, thanks largely to King Edward the Peacemaker—

"A new word runs between
Whispering, 'Let us be one.'"
—Charles T. King in the "Daily Express."

## CRAW-CRAW BREAKS OUT.

### THE DANGER OF KISSING IN BIRMINGHAM.

Craw-craw has broken out in Birmingham. At any rate the disease which is prevalent there has many of the symptoms of craw-craw, a common complaint in West Africa. Nematode worms have been found in the blood of several persons. Mr. Dimer Whittles, Lecturer on Dental Histology and Patho-Histology at Birmingham University, says that persons afflicted by the parasite suffer from intense itching on the shoulders, chest, surface of the fingers, and flexor aspects of the limbs. Mr. Whittles told a "Birmingham Post" representative that his investigations tend to show that our troops returning from active service in South Africa having drunk infected water there, had brought the infection to England in their blood. Dissemination amongst the community at large took place in a variety of ways.

"For instance," said Mr. Whittles, "kissing has much to answer for in this direction. I have had repeated instances come under my observation where the nematode has been transmitted by this means. He recalled the fact that twelve months ago he discovered that a girl was suffering from the disease which was commonly known as craw-craw. She went to the General Hospital for dental treatment.

The peculiar condition of her swollen gums prompted him to make a microscopical examination of the blood. The nematode was present in countless numbers. The girl stated that she was passionately fond of a dog and admitted that she had frequently kissed the animal. The blood of the latter was examined with the result that it was found that the dog was a victim to craw-craw, and that the disease had been transmitted through kissing.

"Since then a host of similar cases has come under my observation," said Mr. Whittles. In one instance a barmaid went to see her brother, a soldier, on his return from the war. They kissed, the result being that the young woman, a few days subsequently, complained of intense itching of skin. The soldier, unaware of the fact, was himself suffering from the disease, the nematode worm being distinctly shown in a number of blood films. The barmaid shortly afterwards left her situation and her bed was occupied by her successor. The parties never saw each other, but the latter contracted craw-craw—presumably from the sheets.

Mr. Whittles stated that there were large numbers of courting couples in Birmingham and elsewhere who were suffering from craw-craw. Oftener than not one lover transmitted the disease to the other by kissing. In one case an "engaged" girl was kissed by her lover, who was a victim to the disease. Shortly afterwards she complained of terrible itching. The case was incorrectly diagnosed. The young woman, who slept with her sister, transmitted the disease, and the latter passed it on to a younger brother. Thus four person became affected through kissing by a couple of lovers.


# ELECTROPLATING, GILDING AND BRONZING

of Cutlery and Drawing Room Ornaments, and Repairs of these articles have been our speciality for over twenty years.

Hundreds of testimonials testify the Brilliancy, Durability and Cheapness of our work.

Write for list of charges to

**C. JOST & Co.,**

Electroplaters,
Apollo Street,
BOMBAY.

# M. BRESLAUER & CO.,

Church Gate Street, Bombay.

HOW TO FURNISH THE HOUSE.

Hints on Decorating and Furnishing the Home in an artistic manner will be given free of charge by our London experts in Home Decoration engaged for the purpose of executing orders regarding Wall papers, painting in oil, Upholstery, &c., &c.

Estimates and Designs on Application.

TABLE COVERS, TABLE AND BED LINEN, CURTAINS, FAB RICS &c., &c.

Our Choice selection of Plated Ware and Cutlery

CONSISTS OF

Trays, Vegetable, Pie, Breakfast, Entree Dishes, Tea Kettle, Cruets, Tea Sets, Jam Pots, Pickle Jars, &c.,—all of the best finish and plated on pure White Metal.

Table, Dessert, Tea, and Coffee Spoons, Table and Desert Knives.

MATTRESSES, ART MUSLINS, PILLOWS, CARPETS, RUGS, &c &c

No time or expense is spared; every satisfaction in the carrying out of orders entrusted to our care.

Special terms for quantities to—

CLUBS, MESSES, OTELS, &c.

A visit is respectfully solicited.

# M. BRESLAUER & CO.,

BOMBAY.

## PURELY PERSONAL.

What a wonderful man he must have been, all the same, to have preserved this splendid power of self-control amid some of the surroundings in which a portion of his life was passed. I have seen in my own life-time something like a revolution in the music-hall. Indeed the change in the habits of nearly every class of society in the last thirty years is remarkable. Even the best men in the country used to drink too much thirty or forty years ago, and some of the most illustrious names in literature could be mentioned whose death was certainly accelerated by indulgence in wine. But the music-hall was then worse than anything in private life. I remember the old-fashioned music-hall chairman. Poor devil! I think he was more to be pitied than condemned, as every human being is who is the creature and the slave of an evil and irresistible environment. But all the same he was an unlovely person, with his huge diamond in his shirt-front, his big red nose, his often pimply face, his foghorn voice, and generally his palpable manifestation of excessive indulgence in drink. It was not his fault altogether—as I have said—for he was always surrounded by a number of those poor youngsters who were starting life with the conviction that they must be devils of fellows in order to qualify for the name of man, and whose vanity it was to stand innumerable drinks to the hapless chairman. I remember also the time when I considered myself to be descending the dangerous road to Avernus when I entered a music-hall, and I was not altogether gratified when I was seen visiting one by any of my more decorous acquaintances. As for any father bringing his daughter to a music-hall in those far off days it was not a thing that was even conceivable.

We all know what a different thing the music-hall is to-day, and no man had more to do with its evolution to better things than Mr. Morton. The Palace Theatre is now crowded nightly with people of all classes, and whole families are sometimes found together in the stalls. The tone of the songs has improved with the audiences; nowadays an artiste who would attempt to sing some of the things that were current and popular a few years ago would not be listened to. But I go back to the point that Mr. Morton must have had a singularly strong as well as a sweet character to have gone through all these different periods of the music-hall and to have preserved that perfect sobriety of mind and body for which he was famous. I am not surprised, then, that his memory is held in respect; and I am glad to know that the testimonial benefit which was to have been given in honour of him is now to be given on behalf of the widow he has left behind. I trust the response will be such as to give the poor lady comfort and security during her lonely old age.

I have been looking at the list of Ministerial pensions which has recently made its appearance in the papers. Opinion differs as to whether this system of rewarding statesmen ought to be continued or not. I believe Mr. Gladstone, towards the end of his days, expressed himself rather unfavourably to the system. This was curious; for no man had less false modesty with regard to receiving pay for service to the State than he. With his eminently practical mind, he thought—and thought rightly—that the work done for the State ought to be rewarded quite in the same way as the work done for the private employer. And, indeed, he had a certain pride in recalling how much he had got from the coffers of the public Exchequer during his long career as an official. I believe it came to something not far off a quarter of a million of money; it was certainly something like £200,000. The one thorn in his bed of roses was that Lord Palmerston had managed to top even this tremendous total; but Lord Palmerston was hardly ever out of office, and he belonged almost to antediluvian times.

There are few men in the House of Commons so clever as Sir John Gorst. Cold, incisive, with a self-command too perfect to be ever disturbed with a marvellous power of putting his case tersely, convincingly, and bitingly, he is a debater so formidable that he rarely rises without producing a great effect upon the House, and without disturbing, and sometimes even affrighting, those whom he is assailing. He is, in addition, one of the evergreens of the House. He is well on to seventy years of age, and yet there he is—rubicund, agile, always self-possessed, never flurried, and quite ready to rise and speak his little speech at any hour of the day or night. The reason is that, apart from his having a good constitution, there is no man in the House of Commons who takes greater care of himself than Sir John. It is years, I believe, since he touched butcher's meat; he rarely, if ever, drinks a glass of wine—I believe he has been tempted once or twice to sample the wondrous old port of the University he represents—and he takes exercise regularly on a blazing red bicycle. But he has always been too outspoken, too little inclined to run in harness, and, in short, too independent quite to please the Tapers and Tadpoles; and the result is he never got beyond an under-secretaryship, except when he held office as Solicitor-General for a few months.

One must, of course, accept the disclaimer of "C B," but, at the same time, he must not expect us to take him for a dour or super-serious Scotsman who does not know the meaning of a joke. I don't know that there is any wittier man in the House than the Leader of the Opposition, and I am sure he must have been quite as lively a youngster as Mr. Johnston described. At all events, there is no man from whom to-day you are sure of getting a more humorous answer to any question you may put to him. I think I have told the story already of his answer about the C B. corsets. A supporter asked him if he had anything to do with the famous waist, whereupon C. B., whose proportion have the amplitude in the girth of his study nation—interrupted the interrogator with mock solemnity: I assure you my figure is perfectly natural.

C. B. is also an excellent mimic. If you doubted that you have only to ask him to utter a question after the fashion of some well-known member of the House especially if he be a countryman of his. You would then find that C. B. might have been a great comic actor if he had not preferred to be a politician.

For some time past (writes my Paris correspondent) Parisians have not been able to enjoy the spectacle of a king strolling about the boulevards and Champs Elysees like any one of themselves. Leopold II. after the Brussels law suit, found it rather awkward to show himself too openly to the public, and abandoned those free-and-easy excursions which he had been accustomed to indulge in for many a year. But now that the King of Greece is with us he has taken Leopold's place—and is to be seen here, there, and everywhere. King George, indeed, is the most indefatigable of pedestrians. No sooner has he attended to his correspondence at the Hotel Bristol (where he occupies his usual suite of apartments on the ground floor) than he sallies forth with an equerry on his morning constitutional. At an easy pace he approaches the Place de la Concorde, often pausing to look into shop windows, and almost as often entering the shops and making purchases that rejoice the hearts of the big tradespeople of the Avenue de l'Opera and Rue de la Paix. Paris evidently delights his Majesty, who loves to be regarded as a veritable Parisian.

For instance, he makes a point of visiting essentially Parisian places of amusement—such as the little theatres of the Capucines and Mathurins, and, incognito, he even patronises the cabarets of Montmartre. Then he is not above an aperitif at a Boulevard cafe, and has insisted upon travelling on the new line of the Metropolitan Railway. In Paris, in fact, King George enjoys himself thoroughly. He called, of course, on President Loubet at the Elysee, and the President returned his visit almost immediately after at the Hotel Bristol. A banquet in his Majesty's honour at the Elysee will be the only ceremonious event during the King's sojourn in Paris, and for the rest of the time—another week—he will be free to enjoy, unhampered, all the joys of the most joyous of cities.

France, with her generous appreciation of great men or popularjmen, is for ever celebrating their memory by the unveiling of monuments, and the observance of their "anniversaries" and "centenaries"; and the latest great—or rather, popular—"departed" to be honoured is the amazing novelist, Eugene Sue, whose "Mysteries of Paris" must be known in every corner of the universe. It is not generally known, I believe, how that extraordinary novel came to be written. Eugene Sue was the son of a wealthy and highly respected doctor, who left him on his death some £40,000. Young Sue was a dandy and something of a rake. He became a member of the ultra-exclusive Jockey Club, and soon the £40,000 flew.

"We can vouch for the following story," says the "British Journal of Nursing," "illustrating a callousness of feeling happily rare in a nurse:—"Lady M., who was dangerously ill, awoke one night to find her nurse sitting at the foot of her bed smoking a cigarette and reading a novel. Somewhat startled, the patient cried out, 'What are you doing nurse?' To which the nurse replied, 'Good gracious! I thought you were dead.'"

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth! Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winlow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere

## SOME INTERESTING IBSEN LETTERS.

It is five years since Ibsen was compelled by ill-health to put down his pen, and it is doubtful whether the projected autoblography will ever see the light or has even been begun. Meanwhile an "Ibsen book" is to make its appearance this winter. It is a collection of the great Norwegian's letters, edited by Messrs. H. Kohb and J. Elias. Specimens of these have appeared in Danish and German reviews, and the "European" reprints some extracts which show that the forthcoming volume will be of unusual interest, and give glimpses of Ibsen which are almost as suggestive as autobiographic details would be. The first of these letters were written forty years ago, when Ibsen impatient with the lack of mental life in his own country had left Norway to settle in Rome. The following extract from a letter to his mother-in-law indicates the attitude of the writer at that time:

The essential thing to me (Ibsen wrote) is that I am sufficiently far away from home to see how empty are the lies of our so-called public life, and how miserable all those phrase-makers whose mouths are full enough when they are only talking about "great causes," but who would have neither the wish nor the talent nor the sense of duty which go to the performing of a great deed. How often do we not in Norway hear the good people talk with pride of Norwegian prudence, which is in reality nothing but low temperature and luke-warm blood preventing the good souls from committing even a folly in grand style. . . . Believe me it is very different here. If you have managed to keep alive a little humanity in coming from up there you realise that there is a better thing than a strong will, and that is a living soul. I know that mothers as far as Piedmont have taken their lads of fourteen from school in order to let them go with Garibaldi in his adventurous Palermo campaign. And this is not to save their country, but to realise an idea. How many of the deputies at our Storthing would do the same, I ask myself, if the Russians were to march towards Finmark? With us all things are impossible as soon as the lines of the ordinary daily happenings are passed. . . .

Here in Rome I have noted all sorts of intellectual slovenliness amongst Scandinavians. What will you say to this, that Danes, men and women, came and sat quietly on Sundays in the German Embassy Chapel, right amongst Germans, during the war (the Danish-Prussian war in 1864), listening piously to a Prussian pastor, who from the height of the pulpit prayed for the success of the Prussian Army in the righteous war?

And if the lack of patriotism among Scandinavians in general aroused the poet's indignation, his wrath was still more kindled against his own countrymen the Norwegians, concerning whom he writes in the same letter: 'With my consent my son will never belong to a nation whose object it is to become Englishmen instead of men." Curiously enough, Ibsen's son, M. Sigurd Ibsen, is to-day one of the most distinguished members of the Government in Norway.

The time during which the above letter was written was, in more ways than one, the period of "Storm and Drang" in Ibsen's life. He had not yet obtained a hearing, either at home or abroad, for the messages he had to deliver, and he was so poor that in the spring of 1866, when he wrote to his lifelong friend Bjornsterne Bjornson, he had to bend his proud spirit to say, "My dear Bjornson, this time I make use of your suggestion not to frank my letters. It goes against the grain, but necessity forces me to it."

It is a well-known fact that Ibsen cared less perhaps than any other modern writer for the opinions of professional critics. When "Ghosts" appeared towards the end of 1881, the storm in the Press raged wildly, and the author was excommunicated in finest style. In the midst of the tumult he wrote to his publisher, M. Hegel.

The violence of criticism and all the insane things which have been written on the subject of "Ghosts" leave me absolutely unmoved. I was prepared for such things. When "The Comedy of Love" appeared, Norway shouted as furiously as it does to-day. Against "Pear Gynt" the same howl was raised, and again, and not less loudly, against "Pillars of Society" and against "The Doll's House." The shouts will cease this time as they have ceased before.

At the same time, while prepared for the opposition of the general public, Ibsen, in a letter to his friend Professor Skavlan, expresses his astonishment at the attitude of those of more liberal opinions in Norway. He writes:

I myself am responsible for what I write—I, and no one else. It is impossible that I should inconvenience any one party, for I belong to none. I wish to remain a solitary free-lance in the vanguard, and to do that which seems good to me.

The only being in Norway who has generously and courageously stood by me is Bjornson. It is like him to do so. He is a great, kingly soul, and I shall never forget it.

But what is one to say of all the other terrified champions of liberty? Is it only in the domain of politics that we are allowed to work for liberty? Is it not first of all the human mind which has to be liberated? With our servile spirit we do not know how to profit by the freedom we possess. Norway is a free country peopled by people who are not free.

During his voluntary exile Ibsen never interfered in the social and political battles in Norway. But he always remained in touch with his old friends and their work. In 1882 he wrote to Bjornson:

In the history of literature, your work is of the first rank and will remain so. Meanwhile, if I had to decide on the inscription which one day should be put on your monument, I should choose the words, "His life was his greatest work." To be oneself in this life—to my mind, is the greatest thing to which men may aspire. Not all of us have the chance, but the majority of us waste it.

The inscription which the great Norwegian chose for his friend's monument might with equal justice one day be set up where the man is laid to rest who has aspired heroically all his days to be himself.

THE price of land has increased by leaps and bounds. In the suburbs in recent times land in Fitzjohn's-avenue, Hampstead, according to a writer in the "Sunday Strand," realised £9,600 an acre, the agricultural value of which would propably not exceed £50 an acre, the balance of £9,550 representing the unearned increment: In the City and on central sites rents are at extraordinary figures. An outfitter in the Strand pays a rent of £800 a year, while a bootmaker in Cheapside pays £1,200 a year for a ground floor shop and basement alone. The highest prices for the freehold of sites are, of course, to be found in the centre of the City in the immediate neighbourhood of the Bank of England, a price at the rate of over £3,250,000 an acre being attained; that is, £75 per square foot, or over 10s. per square inch! From this centre the price diminishes in a receding tide, rising again in the Strand to a price of from £12 to £20 a square foot, or from £500,000 to £870,000 per acre. In Bond-street a still higher price of £35 per square foot, or more than £1,500,000 per acre, has been reached.

Impure Blood

When the blood is pure and the bowels are regular, there need be but little fear of sickness. Keep two grand medicines in the house; and use them when you first begin to feel poorly. Recovery will be prompt, and serious sickness prevented.



Mr. Fred Pierce, who resides at South Terrace, Adelaide, So. Australia, sends this letter with his photograph:

"For some years I have been a boundary rider on some of the far northern sheep and cattle stations. I had severe attacks of indigestion, and my blood would often get very impure. My skin would be covered with blotches, and my general health greatly affected. Whenever these attacks would come I would procure Ayer's Sarsaparilla and Ayer's Pills. I always found that the Sarsaparilla would quickly purify my blood and strengthen my digestion; while the pills would correct my constipation and biliousness."

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

There are many imitation Sarsaparillas. Be sure you get "Ayer's."

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

## THE WEATHER.

[ BY TELEGRAPH. ]

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 16.

Wednesday.—Pressure has risen briskly to rapidly over nearly the whole country and is considerably higher than usual. The depression in Sind, yesterday, has filled up. Light cloud is reported in Baluchistan and Sind, but generally speaking skies are clear in the North-West and Central India. They are cloudy in the East and South Peninsula, the Bombay Deccan and parts of Burma. Very little rain has fallen. Trincomalee reports two inches, Pamban half an inch, and one or two very light local falls have occurred in Burma and the West Himalayas. Temperature was higher than usual in Baluchistan, the North-West Frontier and the Deccan and lower than usual in the East Punjab, the United Provinces and the West Himalayas. The lowest temperature recorded last night was 11 degrees at Dras. At Simla the temperature fell to 37 degrees. Fine weather will prevail generally during the next 24 hours though few local falls of rain are possible in Burma, the Deccan and South India.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 15TH NOVEMBER.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased everywhere, the rise having been brisk to rapid in many places. The barometer is in large to very large excess of normal in all districts.

Winds are north-easterly to south-easterly at the majority of the reporting stations and the force has been generally light.

Temperature.—The greatest variations are:—Maximum 5° in excess of normal at Bellary and Cuddapah and 6° to 17° in defect in the Punjab, United Provinces and at Jaipur, Saugor and Ratnagiri; minimum 5° to 14° in excess at Jacobabad, Lahore, Karachi, Ajmere, Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Bijapur. The highest temperature in the shade was 93° at Cuddapah and the lowest 50° at Sirsa.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy at Sholapur, Bijapur, Negapatam, Colombo, Bangalore, Masulipatam, Cuddapah and Coimbatore.

Rain in very light showers fell at Colombo.

Weather.—With the rise of pressure weather is generally likely to remain fine, clear and settled.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.
GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 15th November 1904.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 6 p.m., and 10 p.m.

| | |
|---|---|
| Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. ..... inches | 29·960 |
| Temperature of the air ..... degrees | 79·4 |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer ..... | 71·0 |
| Dew Point ..... | 67·2 |
| Relative humidity of Air ..... | 0·667 |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10) ... | 0·4 |
| Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ..... degrees | 86·2 |
| Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.) ..... | 71·5 |
| General Direction of Wind.* ..... | N. NE. WNW. NNW. N. |
| Movement of Wind in 24 hours' miles* ..... | 100 |

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director Government Observatory.

## HIGH COURT.—Nov. 17.

Before The Hon'ble The Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BATCHELOR.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal

1343—Little and Co—Chatoorbhooj Morarji vs Thomas Jewell Bennett and others—Smetham B and N

1338—Crawford B and Co—The Municipal Corporation vs The Secretary of State for India in Council—E F Nicholson.

Appeals,

1360—Khunderao S and L Rajratbai widow vs Raichand Khoobchand and others—Matubhoy J and M

1361—Ardeser H D and Co—Goverdhundas Radhakisson—vs Haji Noor Mahomed Kassum Captain and V

1357-1361—Paynal and Co—Messrs S R Traser and Co—vs The Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co Limited and others—Craigie L and O Smetham B and N (not to be called on till the 18th November 1904.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B TYABJI

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes,

515-03—Edgelow G and W—Haji Saboo Sidick vs Ally Mahomed Jan Mahomed and others—J P Dastur Sorabji and Co—Matubhoy J and M—Payne and Co Little and Co—Ardeser H D and Co.

282-03—Ardeser H D and Co—Bhugwandas Roopram and another vs Ally Mahomed Jan Mahomed and others—J P Dastur—Sorabji and J—Edgelow G and M.

For trial of issues.

790-03—Payne and Co—Nawab Behram Jung vs Haji Sultanali Shushi and another—Mathbhoy J and M.

385 01—Edgelow G and W—Shapurji Sorabji Dubash vs Sarabji Rustomji Subadar Ardeser—H D and Co.

Long Causes,

579-03—Little and Co—Hurjeewan Veerji and others vs Runchord s Cullianji and others—Ardeser H D and Co.

652-02—Kanga and P—Dayal Mawji Cullianji vs Lalji Doongersey and another—Tyabji D and Co.

751-03—Sadershaw and T—Bayaji Gungaram vs Shambhoo Naandeo Vanjari and and another—Balkrishna V N K—In Person.

771-03—Payne and Co—Rustomji Edulji Saklath vs Manuel Francis and others.

512-03—K P Mehta—Gool Mahomed Fazal vs Jacob Gool Mahomed and others—N M Cama—R P Mehta

221-04—Unwalla and P—Kalkhushra Manockji Sethia vs Runchordas Tribhowandas Mody Payne and Co

471-02—Mirza and M Foucker Ruttonsey Kairamsey vs Bomanji Sapurji Chothia and another—M B Chothia

743-03—Matubhoy J and M—Jehangri Cursetji vs Kavasji Cursetji—Bicknal M and M

771-03—Haji Sheikji Mahomed Cassum Dharramsey vs Joseph Ezekiel and others—Crawford B and Co—Payne and Co—Balkrishna V N K

For trial of issues.

556-97—K J Bilimoria Framji Hirali Pavri vs Phirozshaw Cowasji Khojotia M A Vakel.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice RUSSELL,

Suits for hearing and final disposal,

Long Causes

478-01—Sorabji and J—Vincent Andrew Sebastian Pereira vs Joaquim Vincent Fernandes and another—Daptary and F

341-13100 01—Tyeb Hoosein and others vs Ebrahim Osman and others—Edgelow G and W

481 01—Matubhoy J and M Kursondas Kessonji and another vs Vallubhdas Ormji and another—Mulla and M and Hirabhoy

488-01—Matubhoy J and M—Ranji Bhugwan and others vs Murarji Mohunji—Tyabji D and Co

504-01—Mulla and M—Jenabai widow and another vs Hajf Rahoji Bhaskar—In person

72-03—Smetham B and N Heyn Franc vs Dadabhoy Bapoojie Lamp and others Payne and Co

350-01—Captain and V—Zynabibi widow vs Goolam Naibi Chotrali and others—P Pavri

242-01—Mulla and M—Anandibai widow vs Damji Ladha and another Thakurdas and Co

342-01—Sorabji and J—Goolam Hoosein Esaji vs Nurbhai Temuji R J Bilimoria

303-11187-01—Maganlal J and G—Calay Palli Rugitagirepatay Bhoojangam and another vs Mobial Uned—Tyabji D and Co

478-01—Payne and Co—Societa Coloniali Itabana vs Mahomed Sailay Mahomed Bilkishana V N K.

520-01—Payne and Co—Mahomedan Abdool Hoosein vs Lalji Dawsey and another—M J and G

531-01—Mulla and M—Rahemabai and others vs Manambai widow and other—Payne and Co

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Commercial Causes.

545-04—Payne and Co—Kanjee Dewjee and another vs Bhugwandas Narotamdas—Tyabjee D and Co—Part heard

534-01—Madhowji and K—Ebjee Umarsi and others vs Memon Mahomed Hajee Jamal—Mathubhoy—J and M

Long Causes

2-3-01—K D Shroff—Dhanjibhoy Merwanji Shroff vs Nusservanji Cursetji Sukhia—Craigie L and O

On question of Cost.

355-04—Jehangir and S—Ramabai widow vs Ramchunder Vitnal Shringarpure—Khunderao and S

51-44—Tyebjee O and Co—Bibi Kaver Sultan vs Bibi Rakhie Sultan and others—Payne and Co

Long Causes

137-03—Ardeser H D and Co—Haji Abdul Rahman Shirazi vs H jibibi widow and others—Captain and V

327-01—Adgelow G and W—Bibi Sakina widow vs Mirza Mahomed bin Haji Abdul Hoosein Shiraji and others—Craigie L and O

381-00—Captain and V—Fakirchand and others vs Doolub Govindjee and others—Madhowjee V

117-04—Bhalshunker K and G—The Advocate-General of Bombay vs Bai Sudha Alias Moghibai—Madhevji and V

402-04—Bicknell M and M—Dinshaw M Puntheckey and another ve Khatri Salemahomed Jaffer—Little and Co

465-04—Payne and Co—Vajit Mahomed Hassum vs Vassomji V Veilj and Co—Madhowji and V

20-01—Payne and Co—Shamjee Kandojee vs Chimnaj Sadashiv and other—F P—Pavri Maganlal T and G

138-03—M and B—Chothia Vajibai widow vs—nana widow—Payne and Co

A LITTLE toddling fellow was called as a witness in a case heard at the Liverpool Police Court. He struggled manfully into the witness-box, but there he could not be seen. To remedy this a burly police constable was deputed to hold him up. Some trouble was taken to explain to the child the nature of an oath—how he was to tell only the truth and how he would have to kiss the Book. When at last he appeared to understand, the Clerk read the oath. Then the gravity of the Court was quite upset, for instead of kissing the Book, the youngster flung his arms round the constable's neck and did his best to kiss him on the nearer cheek.

WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
Estd. since 1829. SARSAPARILLA
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.
Over 60 Years' WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

IMPORTANT EVIDENCE.

REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.
"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—MEDICAL REVIEW.
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—Sir R. MARTIN.
The Late LORD CLYDE said:—"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"It cured me of Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.

N.B. Indispensable to Residents Abroad.

A Celebrated Physician says:—"I always prescribed it with almost universal success in those complaints which are engendered in Tropical Climates, and no one should be without it."

WILKINSON'S (Established since 1829.)
HAS STOOD THE TEST OF TIME, AND THE VERY HIGHEST AUTHORITIES pronounce it SARSAPARILLA THE BEST.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.
Be sure you get N.B. the signature of the Proprietor and Trade Mark, thus W WILKINSON'S
Thomas Wilkinson are upon every GENUINE bottle.
To avoid impositions the Public are respectfully asked to notice this. (Any imitation is a felony.)

Fortify the System against Disease with PURE BLOOD.

AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

ST. MARTIN'S The unfailing REMEDY for COUGH, COLD and ASTHMA, Possesses Demulcent and Balsamic properties. Ans. 12 to 1-4.
F. S. MADON & Co. 170, Shaik Memon St, Bombay. PULMONARY BALSAM.



GOUT

Rheumatism, Rheumatic Gout, Stone, Gravel, Sciatica Lumbago.
Gouty Eczema.
Emphatic Proofs of the Efficacy and Marvellous Success of Bishop's Varalettes in all these forms of Uric Acid Trouble.

The most striking fact that needs to be realized in regard to Gout, Rheumatism Rheumatic Gout, Stone, Gravel, Sciatica, Lumbago and Gouty Eczema is that all alike spring from the same source. Each of these troubles is a consequence of the failure of the kidneys to do their work thoroughly, properly, completely, and efficiently. The function of the kidneys is to relieve the body of waste matter, and as long as they do this you will not suffer from the troubles we are now discussing; but if this function is inefficiently performed, discomfort and pain will ensue. Bishop's Varalettes assist nature in the direction indicated, and are therefore the remedy required in all such maladies as those referred to above.

PROOF.

BISHOP'S VARALETTES IN GOUT. "Having received such perfect benefit and relief "from Bishop's Varalettes for gout, I am "writing "this to request you to send me samples of the same, "as I am desirous to introduce them in my practice here. I suffered "a martyrdom before using Bishop's Varalettes, and now for at least "three months I have not had even a twinge of it.—Dr. JEKSON, "Hope Street, Cape Town."

But many readers of the preceding matter will say that they have never, to their knowledge, suffered from any such disorders as are mentioned above. It is perfectly true that you may not yet have had any of the specific troubles mentioned, but you may have noticed some rather unpleasant symptoms, though thus far they have only been slight. Perhaps you feel irritated between your fingures, in the palm of your hand, or about your ankles, or there may be a burning sensation on the skin; you may possibly notice little concretions on the outer rim of the ear or little lumps under the skin on the arms, breast, or legs; a good meal is followed by acidity, heartburn, or flatulence; your liver is inactive, and this causes aching in your right side. Perhaps you pass grains of uric acid, or your joints are stiff or enlarged, or you are conscious of pains in your muscles every now and then.

Such discomforts indicate the fact that there is some departure from the standard of perfect health, and a little immediate attention and three or four weeks' treatment will prevent, may be, years of suffering later. Bishop's Varalettes dissolve the waste matter that the kidneys are failing to eliminate, and break up accumulations of the urates, and with the expulsion of the waste matter through the natural channels your unpleasant symptoms cease.

The most important thing when the first symptoms of uric acid trouble are noticed is to commence Bishop's Varalette treatment immediately. There is no possible advantage in delay, as the only effects of procrastination is to give time for the trouble to strengthen its grip on the system, and cause the patient to endure suffering which might have been avoided.

PROOF.

BISHOP'S VARALETTES IN RHEUMATISM. "From the benefits I have derived from Bishop's "Varalettes I shall take them all my days. I "shall not only go on taking them, but I consider it a pleasureable duty to bring them under the notice of "anyone I find suffering from rheumatism.—J. McGOWN, 31, Back "Piccadilly, Manchester."

One of the principal advantages of Bishop's Varalettes is the fact that wherever you are and whatever you are doing you can continue your treatment. There is no dose of evil-tasting medicine to be swallowed down, but you have simply to add one of Bishop's Varalettes to your drink, whatever it may be, three times a day, and as far as the palate is concerned you will notice no difference, but you will shortly find the difference in the alleviation of your symptoms and their eventual cessation. Bishop's Varalettes (Registered) are supplied in vials at 2/-, by all Chemists and Drug Stores. ALFRED BISHOP, Limited, Spelman Street, Mile End, New Town, London

## BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL ..... £800,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £800,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... £800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Hamburg | Ipoh (Perak) | Hongkong |
| Bombay | Singapore | Foochow |
| Calcutta | Kwala Lumpor | Saigon |
| Madras | Bangkok | Shanghai |
| Rangoon | Batavia | Tientsin |
| Colombo | Sourabaya | Hankow |
| Penang | Manila | Yokohama |
| Thaiping | Cebu (Philippines) | Kobe |
| Medan, Deli (Sumatra) | | New York |

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. PER ANNUM on the minimum Monthly Balance up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months at FOUR PER CENT. per annum. Rates for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Acting Agent.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... | Yens | 24,000,000 |
| PAID UP CAPITAL ..... | " | 18,000,000 |
| ORDINARY RESERVE FUND | " | 9,520,000 |
| SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS ..... | " | 500,000 |

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Bombay, Dalney, Hawai, Hong Kong, Kobe, London, Lyons, Nagasaki, New York, Newchang, Peking, Shanghai, San Francisco, Tokio and Tientsin.

LONDON BANKERS:—
THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON and JOINT STOCK BANK LD.; THE UNION OF LONDON and SMITH'S BANK LD.; THE PARR'S BANK LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World

Y. MATSUO,
Manager,
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.




GOLD & CO.'S




BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND, WROUGHT IRON HINGES ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.

Indentors can obtain same through all respectable Merchants.

THE CELEBRATED.
"LYNX"
POCKET FIELD GLASSES.



Rs. 25.

WITH SOLID LEATHER SLING CASE

These widely-known Binocular Field and Race Glasses are achromatic, and in finish, power, and sharpness of definition excel those of all other maker t the same price. A quantity of cheap showy rubbish is sent out to India, and doubtless finds a market, but the "Lynx," is a good useful Glas and measures only 4½ inches by 2½ inches.

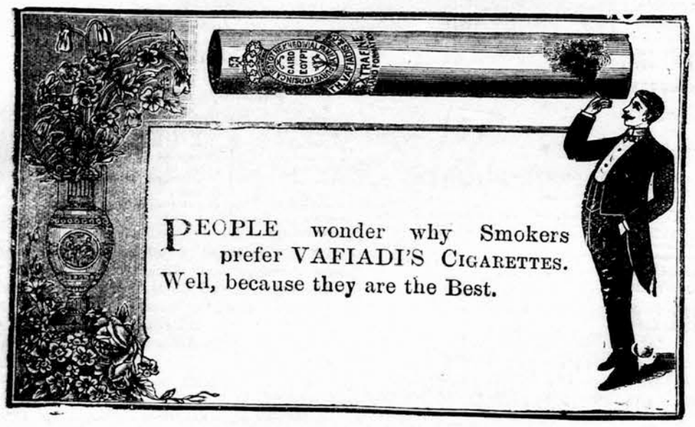
LAWRENCE & MAYO.
HEAD OFFICES:
67 and 69, Chancery Lane, London.
OFFICES IN THE EAST:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS AND RANGOON.
Price List of Scientific Instruments free

Digitized by the Internet Archive in 2017 with funding from on 18 June, 2017

# TH. VAFIADIS & CO.'S..

**High Class and Genuine**

**Egyptian Cigarettes**




BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO H. E. LORD LAMINGTON.

**Guaranteed Fresh Consignments by P. and O.'s Mail.**

HEAD OFFICE AND FACTORY, CAIRO (EGYPT).

BRANCHES: CALCUTTA, RANGOON, AND LONDON.

Agents: In all the Principal Cities of Europe and in the Far East,

Local Depot:—20, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

# LIPTON'S TEAS

PERFECT FLAVOUR, GREAT STRENGTH,
are the
MOST ECONOMICAL in the WORLD,
and give
UNIVERSAL SATISFACTION.

Do not be persuaded into buying other Teas,
which are represented as "Just as Good."
NONE are so GOOD as

**LIPTON'S TEAS.**

THE BEST FOOD for all HOT CLIMATES.
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

# Horlick's Malted Milk

Made of Pure, Rich Milk and an Extract of Choice Malted Grain condensed to Powder Form. Takes the place of Mother's Milk in Infancy. Is the Best Food for Growing Children. Is Excellent for all Ages, but especially for Dyspeptics and Sleepless People. A Delicious and Invigorating Food-Drink, which suits Everybody. Is prepared instantly with water.

OF ALL AGENTS IN INDIA, BURMAH AND CEYLON.
Price 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d.
Or of HORLICK'S FOOD CO., 34, Farringdon Road, London, England.

# CAMERAS FOR PLATES OR FILMS.


The "ENSIGN."

**The "ENSIGN" Cameras.**

Take Daylight Loading Roll Films or Glass Plates. Size of Picture, 4¼×3¼.
Prices .. £3 12s. 6d. to £11 11s. 0d.

**The "SANDERSON" Cameras.**

Combined Hand and Stand Camera. Perfect for every class of work.

| | |
|---|---|
| Regular Model | Prices from £6 17 6 |
| Tourist Model | ,, £6 10 0 |
| De Luxe Model | ,, £10 10 0 |
| Roll Film Model | ,, £6 17 6 |

Of all Photo Dealers or full particulars on application to
**GEO. HOUGHTON & SON, 88 & 89, High Holborn, London, W.C.**

BY APPOINTMENT
TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

D. M. DUKLE & Co.
PHOTO DEALERS,
5 Hummum Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

ELECTRO-PLATE of the HIGHEST QUALITY.

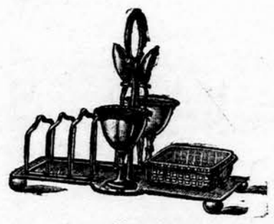
# NEW DESIGNS in TABLE WARE.


Butter, Rs. 14-8.


Toast, Rs. 5.

We would direct particular attention to the compact and useful combinations shown here. Essentially suitable for Chota Hazri, &c.


Rs. 40.
Sugar and Cream, gilt inside.

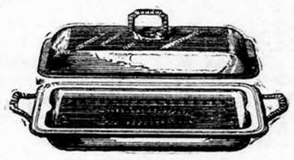

Rs. 22.
Eggs, Toast, Butter with Spoons.


Rs. 8.
Table Flower Vase.

We have just received Several quite new and unique patterns in Table Gongs. See illustration and prices below.


Rs. 38. Cruet in combination with Egg Cups, Spoons and Butter dish.


Rs. 30. Egg Stand, Six Cups and Spoons, gilt inside.

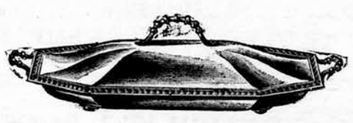

Rs. 60.
Breakfast dish, 3 pieces.


Rs. 5-8.
Toast.


Rs 44 Crystal Salad Bowl and Servers.


Rs. 5.
Toast.


Rs. 110. 11" Breakfast dish with Stand Spirit Lamp, Drainer and E. P. plate.


Rs. 75. Breakfast dish 3 pieces.


Rs. 20. Toast Rack and Butter dish with Knife.


Rs. 37. Butter dish and Cruet with Butter Knife and top to dish.

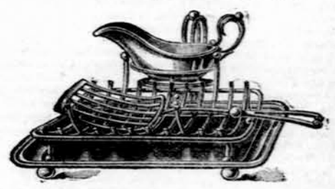

Rs. 33.
Claret Jug.


Rs. 47,
Table Gong mounted on oak Stand. The two bells have each a different tone and are supported by Horn standard mounted to represent Dolphin.
Other New Patterns, Rs. 30, 34 and 49.


Rs. 29.
Claret Jug.


Rs. 38. Entree dish convertible into two dishes by removal of handle.


Rs. 20. Chop dish and Cover.


Rs. 80. Asparagus dish with Server and sauce boat.

# MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY. WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS. Arsenal Road, POONA.

*Honestly Worth a Guinea!*

# PEARS' ANNUAL

Christmas, 1904.
Ready November 21.

PRICE 6d. ONLY.

Will contain a series of CHRISTMAS TALES from DICKENS' WORKS, entitled:

**'Christmas Days with Charles Dickens,'**

Selected by *Percy Fitzgerald.*

**Illustrated with ELEVEN DRAWINGS IN COLOURS**

By *"Phiz," John Leech, Charles Green and Frank Dadd.* With the above are

**THREE PRESENTATION PLATES**

Printed in Colours in the best and most Artistic Style of Chromo Lithographic Art, viz.:

1. **Alice in Wonderland** — From the Original Painting by FRED. MORGAN, size 28 x 19⅝ inches, printed in 13 colours.
2. **Fruit and Flowers** - - — From the Original Painting by E. LADELL, size 23½ x 18 inches, printed in 13 colours.
3. **A Lively Measure** - - — From the Original Painting by SEYMOUR LUCAS, R.A., size 16½ x 11¾ inches, printed in 13 colours.

*THE WHOLE ENTIRELY PRINTED IN ENGLAND.*

**Price SIXPENCE.** SOLD BY ALL BOOKSELLERS. **Price SIXPENCE.**

Agents for LEA & PERRIN'S WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

# CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S LTD.

BY SPECIAL WARRANT PURVEYORS TO H.M. THE KING.

**CELEBRATED OILMAN'S STORES.**

**&**

# BEWARE OF CHEAP COVERS!

DUNLOP (STOCKED BY EVERY CYCLE AGENT IN INDIA)

ARE NOT ONLY OF THE BEST QUALITY BUT THEY ARE ALSO MADE THROUGHOUT.

WIRED ON OR BEADED EDGE AT YOUR OPTION

REMEMBER! WE STAND ON OUR GUARANTEE.

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE Co., LD.,
49, Apollo Street, Bombay.





Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the Bombay Gazette Offices at Nos. 121, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, and printed at the Steam Press and Jobbing Office, Armenian Lane, Rampart Row, Fort.
AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.: Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co.; 1, Whitefriars Street, LONDON, E.C.; Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.; 65, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.